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SALES hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional specification
in connection with Application No. 2002951579 for a patent by MELBOURNE
HEALTH as filed on 22 August 2002.



WITNESS my hand this
Eighteenth day of August 2003

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "LM", written over a horizontal line.

LEANNE MYNOTT
MANAGER EXAMINATION SUPPORT
AND SALES

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PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION
for the invention entitled:

“Diagnostic and therapeutic agents”

The invention is described in the following statement:

DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC AGENTS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 5 The present invention relates generally to diagnostic and therapeutic agents. More particularly, the present invention provides mammalian transcription factors which function in the modulation of expression of genetic sequences. The present invention further provides nucleic acid molecules encoding the transcription factors as well as nucleic acid and/or proteinaceous molecules with which the transcription factors interact.
- 10 The transcription factors of the present invention or molecules interacting with same may be used *inter alia* in the generation of a range of diagnostic and therapeutic agents for a range of conditions.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- 15 Reference to any prior art in this specification is not, and should not be taken as, an acknowledgment or any form of suggestion that this prior art forms part of the common general knowledge in any country.
- 20 Bibliographic details of references provided in the subject specification are listed at the end of the specification.
- The increasing sophistication of recombinant DNA techniques has provided significant progress in understanding the mechanisms involved in regulating eukaryotic gene expression. This is greatly facilitating research and development in the plant, agricultural, medical and veterinary industries. Transcription factors are an important component in the control of gene expression. However, despite their importance, mammalian transcription factors have not been well investigated for their diagnostic and therapeutic potential.
- 25
- 30 RNA polymerases in eukaryotic cells cannot initiate transcription alone; before transcription can begin, they require interaction between transcription factors and the

promoter. These factors assemble at the promoter and, *via* a series of steps, facilitate both the binding of RNA polymerase II to the promoter and its subsequent phosphorylation and release to initiate transcription.

- 5 In addition to these general transcription factors, many thousands of transcription activators and/or negative regulators (inhibitors) exist, which control the process of initiation of gene transcription from great distances along the DNA. These factors influence the timing and extent of transcription of a particular gene. Indeed, they control whether and to what extent a particular gene is transcribed in a cell of a particular tissue
- 10 type. Although most gene regulators identified to date have been found to be proteins, some transcription factors may also be RNA molecules.

In *Drosophila*, the transcription factor known as "Grainyhead" regulates key developmental process in the embryo and is encoded by the gene *grainyhead*. During

15 development, Grainyhead is initially involved in dorsal/ventral and terminal patterning of the newly fertilized embryo through the formation of multi-protein complexes that repress transcription from the *decapentaplegic*, *tailless* and *zerknuehlt* genes (Huang *et al.*, *Genes Dev.* 9: 3177-3189, 1995; Liaw *et al.*, *Genes Dev.* 9: 3163-3176, 1995). Later, *grainyhead* is predominantly expressed in the embryonic central nervous system in cuticle-producing

20 tissues, where it binds to promoters and influences transcription from other developmentally regulated genes including *engrailed*, *fushi tarazu* and *Ultrabithorax* (Bray *et al.*, *Genes Dev.* 3: 1130-1145, 1989; Dynlacht *et al.*, *Genes Dev.* 3: 1677-1688, 1989; Biggin and Tjian, *Cell* 53: 699-711, 1988; Soeller *et al.*, *Genes Dev.* 2: 68-81, 1988; Dynlacht *et al.*, *Cell* 56: 563-576, 1991; Attardi and Tjian, *Genes Dev.* 7: 1341-1353,

25 1993; Uv *et al.*, *Mol. Cell Biol.* 14: 4020-4031, 1994).

The importance of *grainyhead* in *Drosophila* development is emphasised by the embryonic lethal phenotype observed in flies carrying mutations in this gene. The embryos have flimsy cuticles, grainy and discontinuous head skeletons and patchy tracheal tubes (Bray

30 and Kafatos, *Genes Dev.* 5: 1672-1683, 1991). A neuroblast-specific isoform of the protein, arising from alternate splicing, has also been identified. A mutation that abolishes

this isoform is pupal- and adult- lethal, and flies demonstrate uncoordinated movements (Uv *et al.*, *Mol. Cell Biol.* 17: 6727-6735, 1997).

- Mammalian homologs of *grainyhead* have previously been proposed, including three
5 genes designated *CP2*, *LBP-1a* and *LBP-9*. Studies have implicated them in a wide variety
of cellular and developmental events including T cell proliferation, globin gene expression
and steroid biosynthesis (Sueyoshi *et al.*, *Mol. Cell Biol.* 15: 4158-4166, 1995; Jane *et al.*,
EMBO J. 14: 97-105, 1995; Volker *et al.*, *Genes Development* 11: 1435-1446, 1997; Zhou
et al., *Mol. Cell Biol.* 20: 7662-7672, 2000). However, *in situ* analyses of both *CP2* and
10 *LBP-1a* reveal ubiquitous expression of both genes, unlike the highly restricted pattern
observed with *grainyhead* in *Drosophila* (Bray *et al.*, 1989, *supra*; Dynlacht *et al.*, 1989,
supra; Bray and Kafatos, 1991, *supra*; Ramamurthy *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 276: 7836-7842,
2001). It is concluded, therefore, that these genes are not close homologs of *grainyhead*.
- 15 There is a need to identify other mammalian transcription factors and in particular close
mammalian homologs of Grainyhead and to use these to develop a range of diagnostic and
therapeutic agents.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Throughout this specification, unless the context requires otherwise, the word "comprise", or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising", will be understood to imply the
5 inclusion of a stated element or integer or group of elements or integers but not the exclusion of any other element or integer or group of elements or integers.

Nucleotide and amino acid sequences are referred to by a sequence identifier number (SEQ ID NO:). The SEQ ID NOs: correspond numerically to the sequence identifiers <400>1
10 (SEQ ID NO:1), <400>2 (SEQ ID NO:2), etc. A sequence listing is provided at the end of the specification. A summary of the SEQ ID NOs is provided in Table 1.

Genetic sequences were studied exhibited homology at the nucleotide and/or amino acid level to a *Drosophila* gene, the product of which is involved in body patterning where a
15 fine balance between activation and inhibition of gene expression is critical to the correct development of cells and tissues into functional organisms. A large number of different families of transcription factors play a critical role in ensuring that this balance is maintained during embryological development. One such transcription factor, cloned from
Drosophila and well-characterized, is Grainyhead (hereinafter referred to by its
20 abbreviation, GRH). GRH is encoded by the gene *grainyhead* (*grh*). The inventors observed that the identity of previously published putative *grh* mammalian homologs showed much more ubiquitous expression compared with the highly restricted pattern exhibited by *Drosophila grh*. Furthermore, sequence similarity between the proposed
mammalian homologs and the *Drosophila grh* sequence was relatively low. In accordance
25 with the present invention, true *grh* homologs were identified and derived from mammalian tissue such as human and mouse tissue.

Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of nucleotides encoding or complementary to a sequence
30 encoding a mammalian homolog of *Drosophila* GRH. A mammalian homolog of GRH is referred to herein as M-GRH. The corresponding gene is referred to as M-*grh*. A M-*grh* is

deemed a homolog of *Drosophila grh* (*D-grh*). If it comprises a nucleotide sequence having 60% or greater similarity to the nucleotide sequence of *D-grh* after optimal alignment. Likewise, a M-GRH is so defined if it comprises an amino acid sequence having 60% or greater similarity to the amino acid sequence of *Drosophila* GDH (*D-GRH*). There are four isoforms of *Drosophila grh* designated *D-grh* P1, *D-grh* P2, *D-grh* P3 and *D-grh* P4. The nucleotide sequence encoding *D-grh* is set forth in SEQ ID NO:17 and SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:36 and SEQ ID NO:38, respectively. Mammalian sequences encompassed by the present invention include those derived from tissues of mouse and human including, for example, mouse embryo, human fetal brain and placenta, and mouse and human kidney. Reference herein to *Drosophila grh* includes any or all of its isoforms P1-P4.

The mammalian sequences identified by the present inventors show higher percentages of similarity to the *D-grh* sequence than the already identified mammalian sequences designated *CP2*, *LBP-1a* and *LBP-9*. In accordance with the present invention, it is proposed that the M-*grh* homologs disclosed are "true" *grh* homologs relative to *CP2*, *LBP-1a* and *LBP-9*. As a result of the analysis herein described, it is shown that the earlier sequences align phylogenetically with another distinct *Drosophila* factor, designated *Drosophila CP2*. A new family of transcription factors, highly conserved from *Drosophila* to human and having distinct tissue-specificity profiles, is now described in accordance with the present invention.

The true M-*grh* homologs of the present invention include mammalian *grainyhead* (gene: *mgr*; expression product: MGR), *brother of mgr* (gene: *bom*; expression product: BOM) and *sister of mgr* (gene *som*; protein: SOM). MGR has multiple isoforms including MGR p49 and MGR p70 in humans and MGR p61 in mice. A summary of the SEQ ID NOs for the M-*grh* and M-GRH molecules of the present invention are shown in Table 2. The sequences are provided in the Sequence Listing.

The present invention provides, therefore, expression products of the M-*grh* genes, *mgr*, *bom* and *som* as well as derivatives and homologs thereof. This aspect of the present

invention does not extend to *CP2*, *LBP-1a* or *LBP-9*.

Accordingly, another aspect of the present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of nucleotides encoding a polypeptide comprising a
5 predicted amino acid sequence substantially as set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 (human MGR p49), SEQ ID NO:4 (human MGR p70), SEQ ID NO:6 (human BOM), SEQ ID NO:8 (human SOM), SEQ ID NO:10 (murine MGR p49), SEQ ID NO:12 (murine MGR p70), SEQ ID NO:14 (murine BOM) or SEQ ID NO:16 (murine SOM) or an amino acid
10 NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:16 after optimal alignment.

The preferred nucleic acid molecules comprise sequences of nucleotides substantially as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 (human *mgr* p49), SEQ ID NO:3 (human *mgr* p70), SEQ ID
15 NO:5 (human *bom*), SEQ ID NO:7 (human *som*), SEQ ID NO:9 (murine *mgr* p61), SEQ ID NO:11 (murine *mgr* p70), SEQ ID NO:13 (murine *bom*) or SEQ ID NO:15 (murine *som*) or complementary forms thereof, or a nucleotide sequence having at least about 60% similarity to SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 after optimal alignment or their
20 complementary forms or a nucleotide sequence capable of hybridizing to SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 or complementary forms thereof under low stringency conditions. Again, this aspect of the present invention does not extend to nucleic acid molecules encoding CP2, LBP-1 and LBP-9.

25

The present invention further extends to recombinant forms of the M-GRH molecules. Preferred recombinant M-GRH molecules having amino acid sequences defined in parenthesis include human MGR p49 (SEQ ID NO:2), human MGR p70 (SEQ ID NO:4), human BOM (SEQ ID NO:6), human SOM (SEQ ID NO:8), murine MGR p61 (SEQ ID
30 NO:10), murine MGR p70 (SEQ ID NO:12), murine BOM (SEQ ID NO:14) and murine SOM (SEQ ID NO:16).

Reference to "M-GRH" molecules include derivatives, homologs and analogs thereof.

The mammalian transcription factors of the present invention are proposed to be involved
5 in the regulation of expression of a range of genes such as but not limited to
developmentally regulated genes involved in determining patterning. Some of the genes
regulated encode critical products, the absence or malfunctioning of which, is proposed to
lead to unwanted phenotypes and/or predispositions to certain medical conditions. That is,
the presence of a mutation in and/or malfunction of a *M-grh* including over or under
10 expression of the transcription factors of the present invention are proposed to cause
incorrect regulation of one or more of these genes thereby leading to an inappropriate
phenotype. The ability to detect mutations in the nucleotide sequences encoding the *M-grh*
homologs permits the detection of a range of abnormalities or a predisposition for
development of abnormalities. Furthermore, as many of the genes will be developmentally
15 regulated genes, identification of the transcription factors permits identification of
unknown developmentally regulated genes.

Accordingly, another aspect of the present invention contemplates a method for detecting a
variation in a polynucleotide sequence encoding a M-GRH transcription factor.
20

Furthermore, the isolated nucleic acid molecules of the present invention may be able to be
used to correct such an abnormality in a subject in need thereof or at risk of developing an
abnormality. The nucleic acid molecules of the present invention may be comprised,
therefore, within a suitable vector for delivery of all or part of the sequence to a recipient
25 cell or tissue. The nucleic acid molecule or part thereof could also be administered directly
for transient expression. The present invention provides, therefore, the potential for both a
diagnostic and a therapeutic capability.

Accordingly, a further aspect of the present invention contemplates a genetic construct
30 comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID
NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15 or a

nucleotide sequence having at least 60% similarity to one or more of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 after optimal alignment or a nucleotide sequence capable of hybridizing to SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 or a complementary form thereof under low stringency conditions.

In a related embodiment, the present invention provides a genetic construct comprising a promoter or functional equivalent thereof operably linked to a nucleotide sequence of the invention.

Genes are represented herein in lower case italics. Expression products (e.g. proteins or RNA) are represented in upper case, non-italic letters. A summary of the genes and their expression products is provided in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Abbreviations

GENE	EXPRESSION PRODUCT
<i>grainyhead</i> (<i>grh</i>)	Grainyhead (GRH)
mammalian <i>grainyhead</i> homologs (<i>M-grh</i>)	mammalian grainyhead homologs (M-GRH)
mammalian <i>grainyhead</i> (<i>mgr</i>)	mammalian Grainyhead (MGR)
brother of mammalian <i>grainyhead</i> (<i>bom</i>)	brother of mammalian grainyhead (BOM)
sister of mammalian <i>grainyhead</i> (<i>som</i>)	sister of mammalian grainyhead (SOM)

A summary of sequence identifiers used throughout the specification is Table 2.

TABLE 2
Summary of sequence identifiers

5

SEQUENCE ID NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	human <i>mgr</i> p49	Nucleotide sequence encoding mammalian <i>grainyhead</i> derived from human fetal brain
2	human MGR p49	Predicted amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:1
3	human <i>mgr</i> p70	Nucleotide sequence encoding mammalian <i>grainyhead</i> being an isoform of SEQ ID NO:1, derived from human kidney
4	human MGR p70	Predicted amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:3
5	human <i>bom</i>	Nucleotide sequence encoding mammalian <i>grainyhead</i> derived from human placenta
6	human BOM	Predicted amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:5
7	human <i>som</i>	Nucleotide sequence encoding mammalian <i>grainyhead</i>
8	human SOM	Predicted amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:7
9	murine <i>mgr</i> p61	Nucleotide sequence encoding mammalian <i>grainyhead</i> derived from 17.5 day murine embryo
10	murine MGR p61	Predicted amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:9
11	murine <i>mgr</i> p70	Nucleotide sequence encoding mammalian <i>grainyhead</i> being an isoform of SEQ ID NO:9, derived from murine kidney
12	murine MGR p70	Predicted amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:11
13	murine <i>bom</i>	Nucleotide sequence encoding mammalian <i>grainyhead</i> derived from a murine embryonic carcinoma cell line (p19)
14	murine BOM	Predicted amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:13
15	murine <i>som</i>	Nucleotide sequence encoding mammalian <i>grainyhead</i>
16	murine SOM	Predicted amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:15
17	<i>grh</i> -P1	Nucleotide sequence encoding the <i>Drosophila</i>

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SEQUENCE ID NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION
		transcription factor designated <i>Grainyhead</i> (<i>grh</i>)
18	GRH-P1	Amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:18
19-20	human p49 <i>mgr</i>	primers
21-22	human p70 <i>mgr</i>	primers
23-24	human <i>bom</i>	primers
25-26	murine p70 <i>mgr</i>	primers
27-28	murine p61 <i>mgr</i>	primers
29-30	murine <i>bom</i>	primers
31-32	human S14	primers
33	<i>Drosophila dopa decarboxylase</i>	promoter
34	<i>Drosophila PCNA</i>	promoter
35	human Engrailed-1	promoter
36	<i>grh</i> -P2	Nucleotide sequence encoding the <i>Drosophila</i> transcription factor designated <i>Grainyhead</i> (<i>grh</i>) isoform P2
37	GRH-P2	Amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:36
38	<i>grh</i> -P3	Nucleotide sequence encoding the <i>Drosophila</i> transcription factor designated <i>Grainyhead</i> (<i>grh</i>) isoform P3
39	GRH-P3	Amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:38
40	<i>grh</i> -P4	Nucleotide sequence encoding the <i>Drosophila</i> transcription factor designated <i>Grainyhead</i> (<i>grh</i>) isoform P4
41	GRH-P4	Amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:40

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 is a representation showing that *mgr* genomic locus encodes two distinct isoforms. (A) Alignment of the predicted NH₂-terminal amino acid sequence of the p70 isoform of MGR and BOM. Amino acid identity is denoted by shared upper case letters and similarity by the (+) symbol. The first amino acids shared between p61 MGR and p70 MGR are given in bold. (B) Structure of the human and murine *mgr* genomic loci. Human genomic sequence was downloaded from the GenBank database (Accession Number AC010969) and aligned with cDNA sequences. Murine genomic clones were obtained from a 129 library and mapped by Southern analysis and PCR. Exons are denoted as E1-8 in human and E1-9 in murine. The two human MGR isoforms are denoted as p70 and p49 MGR and the two murine isoforms as p70 and p61 MGR. The scale of 1 kb is shown. (C) Identification of the murine p61 MGR promoter. Sequence was obtained from intron three from the MGR genomic locus and analyzed using the weight matrices of Bucher, *J. Mol. Biol.* 212: 563-578, 1990. The CAP site, TATA box and GC box are indicated. The cDNA start site is shown in arrows, the first ATG is given in bold and the splice site at the end of the first exon of p61 MGR is indicated.

Figure 2 is a photographic representation showing that p70 MGR binds to *Drosophila* gene regulatory sequences which bind *grh*. (A) p70 MGR binds to the *Drosophila PCNA* promoter. Nuclear extract from the JEG-3 cell line was studied in an EMSA with a *PCNA* promoter probe in the presence and absence of anti-MGR specific antisera. Antisera 611 was raised against peptides common to the p70 and p49 MGR proteins in the dimerization domain and antisera 67 was raised against unique peptides in the NH₂-terminal domain of p70 MGR. The migration of the MGR complex is shown in arrows. (B) p70 MGR binds to the *Drosophila dopo decarboxylase* promoter. Experimental conditions were as described for (A).

Figure 3 are representations showing that p70 MGR binds to and transactivates the human En-1 promoter. (A) Identification of a *grh* consensus DNA binding site in the human En-1 promoter. The consensus sequence for *grh* DNA binding compiled from an alignment of

the *Drosophila Ultrabithorax*, *Dopa decarboxylase* and *fushi tarazu* promoters was compared with the sequence of the proximal human En-1 promoter and the *Drosophila engrailed* promoter. The closed bracket indicates the extend of the *grainyhead* binding site in the *engrailed* promoter as defined by DNaseI footprinting. (B) Human p70 MGR binds to the human En-1 promoter. Nuclear extract from the JEG-3 cell line was studied in an EMSA with a *Ddc* promoter probe in the presence of pre-immune sera (lane 1), anti-MGR specific antisera 67 (detailed in legend to Figure 2) (lane 2) or cold competitor DNA (lanes 3-5). A 50-fold excess of the *Ddc* probe was used in lane 3 and a 10- and 20-fold excess of a human En-1 promoter probe in lanes 4 and 5, respectively. The migration of the MGR/DNA complex is shown by arrows. (C) Human p70 MGR transactivates the En-1 promoter. COS cells were transiently transfected with the proximal En-1 promoter containing the MGR binding site linked to a minimal γ -globin promoter and a firefly luciferase reporter gene (solid columns), the minimal γ -globin promoter/luciferase reporter gene (open columns) and the TK promoter linked to the Renilla luciferase reporter gene (hatched columns) in the presence and absence of a p70 MGR expression vector (PCI-p70 MGR) as indicated. Transfection with the empty vector (pCI) served as the control. Luciferase levels were corrected for protein concentration and values were derived from two independent experiments performed in triplicate.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is predicated in part on the identification of mammalian homologs of the *Drosophila* transcription factor known as Grainyhead (GRH). GRH is encoded by the gene, *grainyhead* (*grh*). In *Drosophila*, mutations in this gene are associated with embryonic lethal phenotypes, indicating the importance of the gene for normal development and function. The mammalian homologs are proposed to be involved in the regulation of developmental and/or non-developmental genes. Identification and isolation of the mammalian homologs of *grh* (M-*grh*) enable the development of a range of diagnostic and therapeutic agents useful in the detection and treatment of genetic disorders.

The present invention provides, therefore, a family of mammalian-derived transcription factors, highly related from *Drosophila* to mammals. These transcription factors are more highly conserved than CP2, LBP-1a and LBP-9. The present invention does not extend to CP2, LBP-1 and LBP-9. Reference to a mammal in this context includes a human, livestock animal (e.g. sheep, cow, horse, pig, donkey, goat), laboratory test animal (e.g. mouse, rat, rabbit, guinea pig), companion animal (e.g. dog, cat) or captive wild animal. Most preferably, the animal is a human or murine species. Sources of the isolated nucleic acid molecules include a range of tissues, such as mouse embryo, human fetal brain and placenta, and mouse and human kidney. In view of the highly conserved nature of this family of M-*grh* nucleotide sequences, however, corresponding homologs from other tissues and from other mammalian species are intended to be included within the scope of the present invention. The term "homolog" as used herein, therefore, extends to encompass transcription factors from mammalian species encoded by nucleotide sequences which have substantial similarity to *Drosophila* *grh* or a conserved region thereof. At the protein level, a homolog includes an amino acid sequence and/or tertiary structure having similarity to *Drosophila* GRH. In cases where the expression product of the M-*grh* is RNA, a homolog is defined by reference to the similar ribonucleotide sequence to that encoded by *Drosophila* *grh*.

30

M-ghd or M-GRH, i.e. a mammalian homolog of *Drosophila* *grh* or GRH is defined as

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such by having a nucleotide or amino acid sequence which has 60% or greater similarity after optimal alignment to *Drosophila grh* or GRH.

Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of nucleotides encoding or complementary to a sequence encoding a mammalian homolog of *Drosophila grh*.

Reference to a mammalian homolog of *Drosophila* GRH (i.e. a M-GRH) preferably includes the mammalian homolog of grainyhead (MGR), brother of MGR (BOM) and sister of MGR (SOM). These transcription factors are encoded by *mgr*, *bom* and *som*, respectively. Reference to "MGR", "BOM" and "SOM" or *mgr*, *bom* and *som* includes all mutants, derivatives, homologs and analogs thereof. The present invention further extends, however, to all novel mammalian homologs of *Drosophila grh* but does not encompass CP2, LBP-1a or LBP-9. The nucleotide sequences for *Drosophila grh* are set forth in SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:36 and SEQ ID NO:38, respectively. Consequently, a mammalian homolog is defined herein as comprising a nucleotide sequence having at least about 60% sequence similarity to SEQ ID NO:17 or SEQ ID NO:34 or SEQ ID NO:36 or SEQ ID NO:38 after optimal alignment and/or being capable of hybridizing to SEQ ID NO:17 or SEQ ID NO:34 or SEQ ID NO:36 or SEQ ID NO:38 or its complementary form under low stringency conditions.

Accordingly, another aspect of the present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a mammalian transcription factor or a functional part thereof comprising a sequence of nucleotides having at least 60% similarity to SEQ ID NO:17 or SEQ ID NO:34 or SEQ ID NO:36 or SEQ ID NO:38 after optimal alignment and/or being capable of hybridizing to SEQ ID NO:17 or its complementary form under low stringency conditions.

In a preferred embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecule encodes a proteinaceous form of a transcription factor. Examples of such mammalian protein transcription factors include human MGR p49 (SEQ ID NO:2), human MGR p70 (SEQ ID NO:4), human

BOM (SEQ ID NO:6), human SOM (SEQ ID NO:7), murine MGR p61 (SEQ ID NO:10), murine MGR p70 (SEQ ID NO:12), murine BOM (SEQ ID NO:14) and murine SOM (SEQ ID NO:16).

5 Accordingly, another aspect of the present invention is directed to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of nucleotides encoding a polypeptide having transcription factor activity and comprising an amino acid sequence substantially as set forth in SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14 or SEQ ID NO:16 or an amino acid sequence having at least
10 about 60% similarity to SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14 or SEQ ID NO:16 after optimal alignment wherein said polypeptide is a mammalian homolog of *Drosophila* GRH.

Such a polypeptide is referred to herein as a M-GRH.

15

Preferred percentage amino acid similarity levels include at least about 61% or at least about 62% or at least about 63% or at least about 64% or at least about 65% or at least about 66% or at least about 67% or at least about 68% or at least about 69% or at least about 70% or at least about 71% or at least about 72% or at least about 73% or at least
20 about 74% or at least about 75% or at least about 76% or at least about 77% or at least about 78% or at least about 79% or at least about 80% or at least about 81% or at least about 82% or at least about 83% or at least about 84% or at least about 85% or at least about 86% or at least about 87% or at least about 88% or at least about 89% or at least about 90% or at least about 91% or at least about 92% or at least about 93% or at least
25 about 94% or at least about 95% or at least about 96% or at least about 97% or at least about 98% or at least about 99% similarity.

This aspect of the present invention includes derivatives of M-GRH molecules. Such derivatives include non-active fragments which encompass *inter alia* the binding domain
30 as well as active isoforms.

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A "derivative" of a polypeptide of the present invention also encompasses a portion or a part of a full-length parent polypeptide, which retains the transcription factor activity of the parent polypeptide. Such "biologically-active fragments" include deletion mutants and small peptides, for example, of at least 10, preferably at least 20 and more preferably at least 30 contiguous amino acids, which exhibit the requisite activity. Peptides of this type may be obtained through the application of standard recombinant nucleic acid techniques or synthesized using conventional liquid or solid phase synthesis techniques. For example, reference may be made to solution synthesis or solid phase synthesis as described, for example, in Chapter 9 entitled "*Peptide Synthesis*" by Atherton and Shephard which is included in a publication entitled "*Synthetic Vaccines*" edited by Nicholson and published by Blackwell Scientific Publications. Alternatively, peptides can be produced by digestion of an amino acid sequence of the invention with proteinases such as endoLys-C, endoArg-C, endoGlu-C and staphylococcus V8-protease. The digested fragments can be purified by, for example, high performance liquid chromatographic (HPLC) techniques. Any such fragment, irrespective of its means of generation, is to be understood as being encompassed by the term "derivative" as used herein.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a mammalian transcription factor homolog of *Drosophila grh* (i.e. a M-GRH) and comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 and SEQ ID NO:15 or a nucleotide sequence having at least about 60% similarity to any one of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 after optimal alignment or a nucleotide sequence capable of hybridizing to SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 or a complementary form thereof under low stringency conditions.

Preferably, percentage nucleotide similarity levels include at least about 61% 61% or at least about 62% or at least about 63% or at least about 64% or at least about 65% or at least about 66% or at least about 67% or at least about 68% or at least about 69% or at

- least about 70% or at least about 71% or at least about 72% or at least about 73% or at least about 74% or at least about 75% or at least about 76% or at least about 77% or at least about 78% or at least about 79% or at least about 80% or at least about 81% or at least about 82% or at least about 83% or at least about 84% or at least about 85% or at least about 86% or at least about 87% or at least about 88% or at least about 89% or at least about 90% or at least about 91% or at least about 92% or at least about 93% or at least about 94% or at least about 95% or at least about 96% or at least about 97% or at least about 98% or at least about 99% similarity.
- 5
- 10 The term "similarity" as used herein includes exact identity between compared sequences at the nucleotide or amino acid level. Where there is non-identity at the nucleotide level, "similarity" includes differences between sequences which result in different amino acids that are nevertheless related to each other at the structural, functional, biochemical and/or conformational levels. Where there is non-identity at the amino acid level, "similarity"
- 15 includes amino acids that are nevertheless related to each other at the structural, functional, biochemical and/or conformational levels. In a particularly preferred embodiment, nucleotide and sequence comparisons are made at the level of identity rather than similarity.
- 20 Terms used to describe sequence relationships between two or more polynucleotides or polypeptides include "reference sequence", "comparison window", "sequence similarity", "sequence identity", "percentage of sequence similarity", "percentage of sequence identity", "substantially similar" and "substantial identity". A "reference sequence" is at least 12 but frequently 15 to 18 and often at least 25 or above, such as 30 monomer units,
- 25 inclusive of nucleotides and amino acid residues, in length. Because two polynucleotides may each comprise (1) a sequence (i.e. only a portion of the complete polynucleotide sequence) that is similar between the two polynucleotides, and (2) a sequence that is divergent between the two polynucleotides, sequence comparisons between two (or more) polynucleotides are typically performed by comparing sequences of the two
- 30 polynucleotides over a "comparison window" to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison window" refers to a conceptual segment of typically

12 contiguous residues that is compared to a reference sequence. The comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (i.e. gaps) of about 20% or less as compared to the reference sequence (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. Optimal alignment of sequences for aligning a comparison window
5 may be conducted by computerized implementations of algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package Release 7.0, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Drive Madison, WI, USA) or by inspection and the best alignment (i.e. resulting in the highest percentage homology over the comparison window) generated by any of the various methods selected. Reference also may be made to the
10 BLAST family of programs as for example disclosed by Altschul *et al.* (*Nucl. Acids. Res.* 25: 3389, 1997). A detailed discussion of sequence analysis can be found in Unit 19.3 of Ausubel *et al.* (In: Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons Inc. 1994-1998).

The terms "sequence similarity" and "sequence identity" as used herein refers to the extent
15 that sequences are identical or functionally or structurally similar on a nucleotide-by-nucleotide basis or an amino acid-by-amino acid basis over a window of comparison. Thus, a "percentage of sequence identity", for example, is calculated by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over the window of comparison, determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid base (e.g. A, T, C, G, I) or the identical amino
20 acid residue (e.g. Ala, Pro, Ser, Thr, Gly, Val, Leu, Ile, Phe, Tyr, Trp, Lys, Arg, His, Asp, Glu, Asn, Gln, Cys and Met) occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the window of comparison (i.e., the window size), and multiplying the result by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity. For the purposes of the present invention, "sequence
25 identity" will be understood to mean the "match percentage" calculated by the DNASIS computer program (Version 2.5 for windows; available from Hitachi Software engineering Co., Ltd., South San Francisco, California, USA) using standard defaults as used in the reference manual accompanying the software. Similar comments apply in relation to sequence similarity.

30

The present invention provides, therefore, an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a

sequence of nucleotides selected from SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 and SEQ ID NO:15 or a complementary form thereof. Such nucleic acid molecules encode mammalian homologs of *Drosophila grh*. These mammalian homologs are proposed herein to be transcription
5 factors.

The present invention extends to variants of the nucleic acid molecules. A variant is a molecule having less than 100% sequence identity to a M-*grh*. Generally, a variant will still hybridize to a M-*grh* sequence under low stringency conditions.

10

The term "variant" refers, therefore, to nucleotide sequences displaying substantial sequence identity with a reference nucleotide sequences or polynucleotides that hybridize with a reference sequence under stringency conditions that are defined hereinafter. The terms "nucleotide sequence", "polynucleotide" and "nucleic acid molecule" may be used
15 herein interchangeably and encompass polynucleotides in which one or more nucleotides have been added or deleted, or replaced with different nucleotides. In this regard, it is well understood in the art that certain alterations inclusive of mutations, additions, deletions and substitutions can be made to a reference nucleotide sequence whereby the altered polynucleotide retains the biological function or activity of the reference polynucleotide.
20 The term "variant" also includes naturally-occurring allelic variants.

Reference herein to a low stringency includes and encompasses from at least about 0 to at least about 15% v/v formamide and from at least about 1 M to at least about 2 M salt for hybridization, and at least about 1 M to at least about 2 M salt for washing conditions.
25 Generally, low stringency is at from about 25-30°C to about 42°C. The temperature may be altered and higher temperatures used to replace formamide and/or to give alternative stringency conditions. Alternative stringency conditions may be applied where necessary, such as medium stringency, which includes and encompasses from at least about 16% v/v to at least about 30% v/v formamide and from at least about 0.5 M to at least about 0.9 M
30 salt for hybridization, and at least about 0.5 M to at least about 0.9 M salt for washing conditions, or high stringency, which includes and encompasses from at least about 31%

v/v to at least about 50% v/v formamide and from at least about 0.01 M to at least about 0.15 M salt for hybridization, and at least about 0.01 M to at least about 0.15 M salt for washing conditions. In general, washing is carried out $T_m = 69.3 + 0.41 (G+C)\%$ (Marmur and Doty, *J. Mol. Biol.* 5: 109, 1962). However, the T_m of a duplex DNA decreases by 1°C with every increase of 1% in the number of mismatch base pairs (Bonner and Laskey, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 46: 83, 1974). Formamide is optional in these hybridization conditions. Accordingly, particularly preferred levels of stringency are defined as follows: low stringency is 6 x SSC buffer, 0.1% w/v SDS at 25°-42°C; a moderate stringency is 2 x SSC buffer, 0.1% w/v SDS at a temperature in the range 20°C to 65°C; high stringency is 0.1 x SSC buffer, 0.1% w/v SDS at a temperature of at least 65°C.

The present invention extends to recombinant forms of the *M-grh* molecules as well as derivatives and homologs thereof.

Accordingly, another aspect of the present invention provides an isolated polypeptide having transcription factor activity, said polypeptide comprising a sequence of amino acids encoded by a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 or a nucleotide sequence having at least about 60% similarity to any one of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 or a nucleotide sequence capable of hybridizing to any one of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 or a complementary form thereof under low stringency conditions.

25

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a recombinant *M-grh* comprising an amino acid sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14 or SEQ ID NO:16 or an amino acid sequence having at least about 60% similarity to SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14 or SEQ ID NO:16.

30

This aspect of the present invention extends to derivatives, homologs and analogs of M-GRH molecules.

- 5 A "derivative" includes a mutant, fragment, part, portion or hybrid molecule. A derivative generally but not exclusively carries a single or multiple amino acid substitution, addition and/or deletion.

- 10 A "homolog" includes an analogous polypeptide having at least about 60% similar amino acid sequence from another animal species or from a different locus within the same species.

- 15 An "analog" is generally a chemical analog. Chemical analogs of the subject polypeptide contemplated herein include, but are not limited to, modification to side chains, incorporation of unnatural amino acids and/or their derivatives during peptide, polypeptide or protein synthesis and the use of crosslinkers and other methods which impose conformational constraints on the proteinaceous molecule or their analogs.

- 20 Examples of side chain modifications contemplated by the present invention include modifications of amino groups such as by reductive alkylation by reaction with an aldehyde followed by reduction with NaBH_4 ; amidination with methylacetimidate; acylation with acetic anhydride; carbamoylation of amino groups with cyanate; trinitrobenzylation of amino groups with 2, 4, 6-trinitrobenzene sulphonic acid (TNBS); acylation of amino groups with succinic anhydride and tetrahydrophthalic anhydride; and
25 pyridoxylation of lysine with pyridoxal-5-phosphate followed by reduction with NaBH_4 .

The guanidine group of arginine residues may be modified by the formation of heterocyclic condensation products with reagents such as 2,3-butanedione, phenylglyoxal and glyoxal.

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The carboxyl group may be modified by carbodiimide activation *via* O-acylisourea formation followed by subsequent derivitization, for example, to a corresponding amide.

5 Sulphydryl groups may be modified by methods such as carboxymethylation with
iodoacetic acid or iodoacetamide; performic acid oxidation to cysteic acid; formation of a
mixed disulphides with other thiol compounds; reaction with maleimide, maleic anhydride
or other substituted maleimide; formation of mercurial derivatives using 4-
chloromercuribenzoate, 4-chloromercuriphenylsulphonic acid, phenylmercury chloride, 2-
chloromercuri-4-nitrophenol and other mercurials; carbamoylation with cyanate at alkaline
10 pH.

Tryptophan residues may be modified by, for example, oxidation with N-
bromosuccinimide or alkylation of the indole ring with 2-hydroxy-5-nitrobenzyl bromide
or sulphenyl halides. Tyrosine residues on the other hand, may be altered by nitration with
15 tetranitromethane to form a 3-nitrotyrosine derivative.

Modification of the imidazole ring of a histidine residue may be accomplished by
alkylation with iodoacetic acid derivatives or N-carbethoxylation with
diethylpyrocarbonate.

20

Examples of incorporating unnatural amino acids and derivatives during peptide synthesis
include, but are not limited to, use of norleucine, 4-amino butyric acid, 4-amino-3-
hydroxy-5-phenylpentanoic acid, 6-aminohexanoic acid, t-butylglycine, norvaline,
phenylglycine, ornithine, sarcosine, 4-amino-3-hydroxy-6-methylheptanoic acid, 2-thienyl
25 alanine and/or D-isomers of amino acids. A list of unnatural amino acid, contemplated
herein is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

	Non-conventional amino acid	Code	Non-conventional amino acid	Code
5	α -aminobutyric acid	Abu	L-N-methylalanine	Nmala
	α -amino- α -methylbutyrate	Mgab	L-N-methylarginine	Nmarg
	aminocyclopropane-	Cpro	L-N-methylasparagine	Nmasn
10	carboxylate		L-N-methylaspartic acid	Nmasp
	aminoisobutyric acid	Aib	L-N-methylcysteine	Nmcys
	aminonorbornyl-	Norb	L-N-methylglutamine	Nmgln
	carboxylate		L-N-methylglutamic acid	Nmglu
	cyclohexylalanine	Chexa	L-N-methylhistidine	Nmhis
15	cyclopentylalanine	Cpen	L-N-methylisoleucine	Nmile
	D-alanine	Dal	L-N-methylleucine	Nmleu
	D-arginine	Darg	L-N-methyllysine	Nmlys
	D-aspartic acid	Dasp	L-N-methylmethionine	Nmmet
	D-cysteine	Dcys	L-N-methylnorleucine	Nmnle
20	D-glutamine	Dgln	L-N-methylnorvaline	Nmnva
	D-glutamic acid	Dglu	L-N-methylornithine	Nmorn
	D-histidine	Dhis	L-N-methylphenylalanine	Nmphe
	D-isoleucine	Dile	L-N-methylproline	Nmpro
	D-leucine	Dleu	L-N-methylserine	Nmser
25	D-lysine	Dlys	L-N-methylthreonine	Nmthr
	D-methionine	Dmet	L-N-methyltryptophan	Nmtrp
	D-ornithine	Dorn	L-N-methyltyrosine	Nmtyr
	D-phenylalanine	Dphe	L-N-methylvaline	Nmval
	D-proline	Dpro	L-N-methylethylglycine	Nmetg
30	D-serine	Dser	L-N-methyl-t-butylglycine	Nmtbug
	D-threonine	Dthr	L-norleucine	Nle

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	D-tryptophan	Dtrp	L-norvaline	Nva
	D-tyrosine	Dtyr	α -methyl-aminoisobutyrate	Maib
	D-valine	Dval	α -methyl- γ -aminobutyrate	Mgab
	D- α -methylalanine	Dmala	α -methylcyclohexylalanine	Mchexa
5	D- α -methylarginine	Dmarg	α -methylcyclopentylalanine	Mcpn
	D- α -methylasparagine	Dmasn	α -methyl- α -naphthylalanine	Manap
	D- α -methylaspartate	Dmasp	α -methylpenicillamine	Mpen
	D- α -methylcysteine	Dmcys	N-(4-aminobutyl)glycine	Nglu
	D- α -methylglutamine	Dmgln	N-(2-aminoethyl)glycine	Naeg
10	D- α -methylhistidine	Dmhis	N-(3-aminopropyl)glycine	Norn
	D- α -methylisoleucine	Dmile	N-amino- α -methylbutyrate	Nmaabu
	D- α -methylleucine	Dmleu	α -naphthylalanine	Anap
	D- α -methyllysine	Dmlys	N-benzylglycine	Nphe
	D- α -methylmethionine	Dmmt	N-(2-carbamylethyl)glycine	Nglu
15	D- α -methylornithine	Dmorn	N-(carbamylmethyl)glycine	Nasn
	D- α -methylphenylalanine	Dmphe	N-(2-carboxyethyl)glycine	Nglu
	D- α -methylproline	Dmpro	N-(carboxymethyl)glycine	Nasp
	D- α -methylserine	Dmser	N-cyclobutylglycine	Ncbut
	D- α -methylthreonine	Dmthr	N-cycloheptylglycine	Nchep
20	D- α -methyltryptophan	Dmtrp	N-cyclohexylglycine	Nchex
	D- α -methyltyrosine	Dmty	N-cyclodecylglycine	Ncdec
	D- α -methylvaline	Dmval	N-cylcododecylglycine	Ncdod
	D-N-methylalanine	Dnmala	N-cyclooctylglycine	Ncoct
	D-N-methylarginine	Dnmarg	N-cyclopropylglycine	Ncpro
25	D-N-methylasparagine	Dnmasn	N-cycloundecylglycine	Ncund
	D-N-methylaspartate	Dnmasp	N-(2,2-diphenylethyl)glycine	Nbhm
	D-N-methylcysteine	Dnmcys	N-(3,3-diphenylpropyl)glycine	Nbhe
	D-N-methylglutamine	Dnmgln	N-(3-guanidinopropyl)glycine	Narg
	D-N-methylglutamate	Dnmglu	N-(1-hydroxyethyl)glycine	Nthr
30	D-N-methylhistidine	Dnmhis	N-(hydroxyethyl)glycine	Nser

	D-N-methylisoleucine	Dnmile	N-(imidazolylethyl)glycine	Nhis
	D-N-methylleucine	Dnmleu	N-(3-indolylyethyl)glycine	Nhtrp
	D-N-methyllysine	Dnmlys	N-methyl- γ -aminobutyrate	Nmgabu
	N-methylcyclohexylalanine	Nmchexa	D-N-methylmethionine	Dnmmt
5	D-N-methylornithine	Dnmorn	N-methylcyclopentylalanine	Nmcpn
	N-methylglycine	Nala	D-N-methylphenylalanine	Dnmphe
	N-methylaminoisobutyrate	Nmaib	D-N-methylproline	Dnmpro
	N-(1-methylpropyl)glycine	Nile	D-N-methylserine	Dnmser
	N-(2-methylpropyl)glycine	Nleu	D-N-methylthreonine	Dnmthr
10	D-N-methyltryptophan	Dnmtrp	N-(1-methylethyl)glycine	Nval
	D-N-methyltyrosine	Dnmtyr	N-methyl- α -naphthylalanine	Nmanap
	D-N-methylvaline	Dnmval	N-methylpenicillamine	Nmpen
	γ -aminobutyric acid	Gabu	N-(<i>p</i> -hydroxyphenyl)glycine	Nhtyr
	L- <i>t</i> -butylglycine	Tbug	N-(thiomethyl)glycine	Ncys
15	L-ethylglycine	Etg	penicillamine	Pen
	L-homophenylalanine	Hphe	L- α -methylalanine	Mala
	L- α -methylarginine	Marg	L- α -methylasparagine	Masn
	L- α -methylaspartate	Masp	L- α -methyl- <i>t</i> -butylglycine	Mtbug
	L- α -methylcysteine	Mcys	L-methylethylglycine	Metg
20	L- α -methylglutamine	Mgln	L- α -methylglutamate	Mglu
	L- α -methylhistidine	Mhis	L- α -methylhomophenylalanine	Mhphe
	L- α -methylisoleucine	Mile	N-(2-methylthioethyl)glycine	Nmet
	L- α -methylleucine	Mleu	L- α -methyllysine	Mlys
	L- α -methylmethionine	Mmet	L- α -methylnorleucine	Mnle
25	L- α -methylnorvaline	Mnva	L- α -methylornithine	Morn
	L- α -methylphenylalanine	Mphe	L- α -methylproline	Mpro
	L- α -methylserine	Mser	L- α -methylthreonine	Mthr
	L- α -methyltryptophan	Mtrp	L- α -methyltyrosine	Mtyr
	L- α -methylvaline	Mval	L-N-methylhomophenylalanine	Nmhphc
30	N-(N-(2,2-diphenylethyl)	Nnbhm	N-(N-(3,3-diphenylpropyl)	Nnbhe

carbamylmethyl)glycine

carbamylméthyl)glycine

1-carboxy-1-(2,2-diphenyl- Nmbc
ethylamino)cyclopropane

5

Crosslinkers can be used, for example, to stabilize 3D conformations, using homo-bifunctional crosslinkers such as the bifunctional imido esters having $(CH_2)_n$ spacer groups with $n=1$ to $n=6$; glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters and hetero-bifunctional reagents which usually contain an amino-reactive moiety such as N-hydroxysuccinimide and another group specific-reactive moiety such as maleimido or dithio moiety (SH) or carbodiimide (COOH). In addition, peptides can be conformationally constrained by, for example, incorporation of C_α and N_α -methylamino acids, introduction of double bonds between C_α and C_β atoms of amino acids and the formation of cyclic peptides or analogues by introducing covalent bonds such as forming an amide bond between the N and C termini, between two side chains or between a side chain and the N or C terminus.

15

The present invention further contemplates chemical analogs of the subject polypeptide capable of acting as antagonists or agonists of M-GRH or which can act as functional analogs of M-GRH. Chemical analogs may not necessarily be derived from the instant M-GRH molecules but may share certain conformational similarities. Alternatively, chemical analogs may be specifically designed to mimic certain physiochemical properties of the subject M-GRH molecules. Chemical analogs may be chemically synthesized or may be detected following, for example, natural product screening. The latter refers to molecules identified from various environmental sources such as river beds, coral, plants, microorganisms and insects.

25

These types of modifications may be important to stabilize the subject M-GRH molecules if administered to an individual or for use as a diagnostic reagent.

30 Other derivatives contemplated by the present invention include a range of glycosylation variants from a completely unglycosylated molecule to a modified glycosylated molecule.

Altered glycosylation patterns may result from expression of recombinant molecules in different host cells.

The present invention also provides a method for identifying a M-GRH, said method
5 comprising screening a nucleotide database and identifying a nucleotide sequence having at least 60% similarity to SEQ ID NO:17 or SEQ ID NO:34 or SEQ ID NO:36 or SEQ ID NO:38 after optimal alignment.

Reference to a "nucleotide database" includes screening an existing genomic or cDNA or
10 mRNA database or screening for a target nucleic acid molecule in a mammalian cell such as using oligonucleotide probes or primers, sequencing the target molecule and comparing the sequence to SEQ ID NO:17 or SEQ ID NO:34 or SEQ ID NO:36 or SEQ ID NO:38.

In an alternative method, a database of mammalian protein sequences is screened for an
15 amino acid sequence having at least 60% similarity to the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:17 or SEQ ID NO:34 or SEQ ID NO:36 or SEQ ID NO:38. Again, a "database" includes a *de novo* protein sequence isolated and identified on a transcription factor isolated from a mammalian cell.

20 In yet another alternative, a M-*grh* or its protein product is deemed one which has at least about 60% similarity at the nucleotide level to SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 or at the amino acid level to SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14 or SEQ ID NO:15.

25

Still yet another aspect of the present invention provides a means of identifying a nucleotide sequence likely to encode an M-GRH transcription factor, said method comprising interrogating a mammalian genome database conceptually translated into different reading frames with an amino acid sequence defining *Drosophila GRH* or any
30 one of SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14 and SEQ ID NO:16 and identifying a nucleotide sequence

corresponding to an amino acid sequence having at least about 60% similarity to *Drosophila GRH* or to any one of SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14 and SEQ ID NO:16.

- 5 Preferably, the genome is conceptually translated into from about 3 to about 6 reading frames and more preferably six reading frames.

It is proposed in accordance with the present invention that the M-GRH transcription factors are involved in the modulation of expression of a number of genes including
10 developmentally regulated genes. Accordingly, aberrations in the M-GRH or M-*grh* molecules are proposed to cause over or under expression of particular genes leading to a potentially unwanted phenotype. The phenotype may manifest itself pre- or post-natally. A pre-natal manifestation includes at the embryo or fetus stage. Conditions contemplated include developmentally-determined disease conditions such as poor brain development,
15 poor muscle or bone development, aberrations in facial or cranial structures, malformed spinal structures, predispositions to a range of cancers including melanomas and immunological disorders.

Accordingly, another aspect of the present invention contemplates a method for detecting
20 an aberrant phenotype or a propensity for an aberrant phenotype to develop, said method comprising screening for a variation in a nucleotide sequence encoding a mammalian MGR, BOM and/or SOM or their homologs.

Reference herein to "MGR", "BOM" and "SOM" includes murine and human forms of
25 these molecules such as human MGR p49 (SEQ ID NO:2), human MGR p70 (SEQ ID NO:4), human BOM (SEQ ID NO:6), human SOM (SEQ ID NO:8), murine MGR p61 (SEQ ID NO:10), murine MGR p70 (SEQ ID NO:12), murine BOM (SEQ ID NO:14) and murine SOM (SEQ ID NO:16).

30 A homolog of MGR, BOM and SOM is as herein defined including a molecule having at least about 60% amino acid sequence similarity to MGR, BOM or SOM or at least about

60% nucleic acid similarity to *mgr*, *bom* or *som* or a nucleic acid molecule capable of hybridizing to the coding strands of *mgr*, *bom* or *som* or complementary forms thereof under low stringency conditions.

- 5 Aberrations may also be detectable at the amino acid level when the mammalian homologs of *Drosophila grh* encode protein transcription factors.

Accordingly, another aspect of the present invention contemplates a method for detecting an aberrant phenotype or a propensity for an aberrant phenotype to develop, said method
10 comprising screening for a variation in an amino acid sequence encoding MGR, BOM and/or SOM or their homologs.

As above, reference to MGR, BOM and SOM include amino acid sequences defining human MGR p49 (SEQ ID NO:2), human MGR p70 (SEQ ID NO:4), human BOM SEQ
15 ID NO:6), human SOM (SEQ ID NO:8), murine MGR p61 (SEQ ID NO:10), murine MGR p70 (SEQ ID NO:12), murine BOM (SEQ ID NO:14) and murine SOM (SEQ ID NO:16).

As stated above, the mammalian transcription factors and their genetic sequences have a
20 range of diagnostic and therapeutic utilities. The detection of an aberrant transcription factor or a nucleotide sequence encoding an aberrant transcription factor is indicative of a disease condition including a degenerative or developmental disease condition.

Any number of methods may be employed to detect aberrant transcription factors or their
25 genetic sequences. Immunological testing is one particular method. Accordingly, the present invention extends to antibodies and other immunological agents directed to or preferably specific for the mammalian transcription factors or a fragment thereof. The antibodies may be monoclonal or polyclonal or may comprise Fab fragments or synthetic forms.

- 30 -

Specific antibodies can be used to screen for the subject mammalian transcription factors and/or their fragments. Techniques for the assays contemplated herein are known in the art and include, for example, sandwich assays and ELISA.

- 5 It is within the scope of this invention to include any second antibodies (monoclonal, polyclonal or fragments of antibodies or synthetic antibodies) directed to the first mentioned antibodies referred to above. Both the first and second antibodies may be used in detection assays or a first antibody may be used with a commercially available anti-immunoglobulin antibody. An antibody as contemplated herein includes any antibody
10 specific to any region of the mammalian transcription factors.

- Both polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies are obtainable by immunization with mammalian transcription factors or antigenic fragments thereof and either type is utilizable for immunoassays. The methods of obtaining both types of sera are well known in the art.
15 Polyclonal sera are less preferred but are relatively easily prepared by injection of a suitable laboratory animal with an effective amount of subject polypeptide, or antigenic parts thereof, collecting serum from the animal and isolating specific sera by any of the known immunoabsorbent techniques. Although antibodies produced by this method are utilizable in virtually any type of immunoassay, they are generally less favoured because
20 of the potential heterogeneity of the product.

- The use of monoclonal antibodies in an immunoassay is particularly preferred because of the ability to produce them in large quantities and the homogeneity of the product. The preparation of hybridoma cell lines for monoclonal antibody production derived by fusing
25 an immortal cell line and lymphocytes sensitized against the immunogenic preparation can be done by techniques which are well known to those who are skilled in the art.

- Another aspect of the present invention contemplates, therefore, a method for detecting a mammalian transcription factor or fragment thereof in a biological sample from a subject,
30 said method comprising contacting said biological sample with an antibody specific for said mammalian transcription factor or fragment thereof or its derivatives or homologs for

a time and under conditions sufficient for an antibody-polypeptide complex to form, and then detecting said complex.

A biological sample includes a cell extract.

5

Reference to a "mammalian transcription factor" is considered to be a reference to a homolog of *Drosophila grh*, i.e. M-GRH.

10

The presence of the instant mammalian transcription factors or their fragments may be detected in a number of ways such as by Western blotting and ELISA procedures. A wide range of immunoassay techniques are available as can be seen by reference to U.S. Patent Nos. 4,016,043, 4,424,279 and 4,018,653.

15

Sandwich assays are among the most useful and commonly used assays and are favoured for use in the present invention. A number of variations of the sandwich assay technique exist, and all are intended to be encompassed by the present invention. Briefly, in a typical forward assay, an unlabeled antibody is immobilized on a solid substrate and the sample to be tested brought into contact with the bound molecule. After a suitable period of incubation, for a period of time sufficient to allow formation of an antibody-antigen complex, a second antibody specific to the antigen, labeled with a reporter molecule capable of producing a detectable signal is then added and incubated, allowing time sufficient for the formation of another complex of antibody-antigen-labeled antibody. Any unreacted material is washed away, and the presence of the antigen is determined by observation of a signal produced by the reporter molecule. The results may either be qualitative, by simple observation of the visible signal, or may be quantitated by comparing with a control sample containing known amounts of hapten. Variations on the forward assay include a simultaneous assay, in which both sample and labeled antibody are added simultaneously to the bound antibody. These techniques are well known to those skilled in the art, including any minor variations as will be readily apparent. In accordance with the present invention the sample is one which might contain a subject transcription factor including by tissue biopsy, blood, synovial fluid and/or lymph. The sample is,

25
30

therefore, generally a biological sample comprising biological fluid. The transcription factor is likely to be in blood or other fluid in the case where cell apoptosis is occurring.

- In the typical forward sandwich assay, a first antibody having specificity for the instant polypeptide or antigenic parts thereof, is either covalently or passively bound to a solid surface. The solid surface is typically glass or a polymer, the most commonly used polymers being cellulose, polyacrylamide, nylon, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride or polypropylene. The solid supports may be in the form of tubes, beads, discs of microplates, or any other surface suitable for conducting an immunoassay. The binding processes are well-known in the art and generally consist of cross-linking covalently binding or physically adsorbing, the polymer-antibody complex is washed in preparation for the test sample. An aliquot of the sample to be tested is then added to the solid phase complex and incubated for a period of time sufficient (e.g. 2-40 minutes or where more convenient, overnight) and under suitable conditions (e.g. for about 20°C to about 40°C) to allow binding of any subunit present in the antibody. Following the incubation period, the antibody subunit solid phase is washed and dried and incubated with a second antibody specific for a portion of the hapten. The second antibody is linked to a reporter molecule which is used to indicate the binding of the second antibody to the hapten.
- An alternative method involves immobilizing the target molecules in the biological sample and then exposing the immobilized target to specific antibody which may or may not be labeled with a reporter molecule. Depending on the amount of target and the strength of the reporter molecule signal, a bound target may be detectable by direct labelling with the antibody. Alternatively, a second labeled antibody, specific to the first antibody is exposed to the target-first antibody complex to form a target-first antibody-second antibody tertiary complex. The complex is detected by the signal emitted by the reporter molecule.

- By "reporter molecule" as used in the present specification, is meant a molecule which, by its chemical nature, provides an analytically identifiable signal which allows the detection of antigen-bound antibody. Detection may be either qualitative or quantitative. The most commonly used reporter molecules in this type of assay are either enzymes, fluorophores

- or radionuclide containing molecules (i.e. radioisotopes) and chemiluminescent molecules. In the case of an enzyme immunoassay, an enzyme is conjugated to the second antibody, generally by means of glutaraldehyde or periodate. As will be readily recognized, however, a wide variety of different conjugation techniques exist, which are readily available to the skilled artisan. Commonly used enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, glucose oxidase, beta-galactosidase and alkaline phosphatase, amongst others. The substrates to be used with the specific enzymes are generally chosen for the production, upon hydrolysis by the corresponding enzyme, of a detectable colour change. Examples of suitable enzymes include alkaline phosphatase and peroxidase. It is also possible to employ fluorogenic substrates, which yield a fluorescent product rather than the chromogenic substrates noted above. In all cases, the enzyme-labeled antibody is added to the first antibody hapten complex, allowed to bind, and then the excess reagent is washed away. A solution containing the appropriate substrate is then added to the complex of antibody-antigen-antibody. The substrate will react with the enzyme linked to the second antibody, giving a qualitative visual signal, which may be further quantitated, usually spectrophotometrically, to give an indication of the amount of hapten which was present in the sample. "Reporter molecule" also extends to use of cell agglutination or inhibition of agglutination such as red blood cells on latex beads, and the like.
- Alternately, fluorescent compounds, such as fluorescein and rhodamine, may be chemically coupled to antibodies without altering their binding capacity. When activated by illumination with light of a particular wavelength, the fluorochrome-labeled antibody adsorbs the light energy, inducing a state to excitability in the molecule, followed by emission of the light at a characteristic colour visually detectable with a light microscope.
- The fluorescent labeled antibody is allowed to bind to the first antibody-hapten complex. After washing off the unbound reagent, the remaining tertiary complex is then exposed to the light of the appropriate wavelength the fluorescence observed indicates the presence of the hapten of interest. Immunofluorescence and EIA techniques are both very well established in the art and are particularly preferred for the present method. However, other reporter molecules, such as radioisotope, chemiluminescent or bioluminescent molecules, may also be employed.

The present invention extends to polymorphisms which in the *M-grh* genes leads to healthy or abnormal phenotypes.

Again, a biological fluid includes a cell extract such as a DNA/RNA extract.

30 The term "gene" is used in its broadest sense and includes cDNA corresponding to the
exons of a gene. Accordingly, reference herein to a "gene" is to be taken to include:-

- (i) a classical genomic gene consisting of transcriptional and/or translational regulatory sequences and/or a coding region and/or non-translated sequences (i.e. introns, 5'- and 3'- untranslated sequences); or

5

- (ii) mRNA or cDNA corresponding to the coding regions (i.e. exons) and 5'- and 3'-untranslated sequences of the gene.

10 The term “gene” is also used to describe synthetic or fusion molecules encoding all or part of an expression product. In particular embodiments, the term “nucleic acid molecule” and “gene” may be used interchangeably.

In a particularly useful embodiment, the present invention provides a promoter for the mammalian transcription factor gene. The identification of the promoter permits
15 developmentally-regulated expression of particular genetic sequences. The latter would include a range of therapeutic molecules such as cytokines, growth factors, antibiotics or other molecules to assist in the treatment of particular disease conditions.

Accordingly, another aspect of the present invention provides a *M-grh*-specific promoter or functional derivative or homolog thereof, said promoter *in situ* operably linked to a nucleotide sequence comprising any one of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 or their complementary forms or a nucleotide sequence having at least about 60% similarity to SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 or their complementary forms or a nucleotide sequence capable of hybridizing to SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 or their complementary forms under low stringency conditions.

30 The promoter is conveniently resident in a vector which comprises unique restriction sites to facilitate the introduction of genetic sequences operably linked to the promoter.

All such constructs are useful in order to produce recombinant M-GRH molecules and/or in gene therapy protocols.

- 5 The present invention further contemplates a genetically modified animal.

More particularly, the present invention provides an animal model useful for screening for agents capable of ameliorating the effects of an aberrant M-GRH or *M-grh* gene. In one embodiment, the animal model produces low amounts of *M-grh*. Such an animal would
10 have a predisposition for a range of diseases including developmentally regulated diseases. The animal model is useful for screening for agents which ameliorate such conditions.

Accordingly, another aspect of the present invention provides a genetically modified animal wherein said animal produces low amounts of *M-grh* relative to a non-genetically
15 modified animal of the same species. Reference to "low amounts" includes zero amounts or up to about 10% lower than normalized amounts.

Preferably, the genetically modified animal is a mouse, rat, guinea pig, rabbit, pig, sheep or goat. More preferably, the genetically modified animal is a mouse or rat. Most preferably,
20 the genetically modified animal is a mouse.

Accordingly, a preferred aspect of the present invention provides a genetically modified mouse wherein said mouse produces low amounts of *M-grh* relative to a non-genetically modified mouse of the same strain.

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The animal model contemplated by the present invention comprises, therefore, an animal which is substantially incapable of producing a *M-grh*. Generally, but not exclusively, such an animal is referred to as a homozygous or heterozygous *M-grh*-knockout animal.

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The animal models of the present invention may be in the form of the animals or may be, for example, in the form of embryos for transplantation. The embryos are preferably maintained in a frozen state and may optionally be sold with instructions for use.

- 5 The genetically modified animals may also produce larger amounts of M-GRH. For example, over expression of normal *M-grh* or mutant *M-grh* may produce dominant negative effects and may become useful disease models.

- 10 Accordingly, another aspect of the present invention is directed to a genetically modified animal over-expressing genetic sequences encoding *M-grh*.

A genetically modified animal includes a transgenic animal, or a "knock-out" or "knock-in" animal.

- 15 Yet another aspect of the present invention provides a targeting vector useful for inactivating a gene encoding M-GRH, said targeting vector comprising two segments of genetic material encoding said M-GRH flanking a positive selectable marker wherein when said targeting vector is transfected into embryonic stem (ES) cells and the marker selected, an ES cell is generated in which the gene encoding said M-GDH is inactivated by
20 homologous recombination.

Preferably, the ES cells are from mice, rats, guinea pigs, pigs, sheep or goats. Most preferably, the ES cells are from mice.

- 25 Still yet another aspect of the present invention is directed to the use of a targeting vector as defined above in the manufacture of a genetically modified animal substantially incapable of producing M-GRH.

- 30 Even still another aspect of the present invention is directed to the use of a targeting vector as defined above in the manufacture of a genetically modified mouse substantially incapable of producing M-GRH.

Preferably, the vector is DNA. A selectable marker in the targeting vector allows for selection of targeted cells that have stably incorporated the targeting DNA. This is especially useful when employing relatively low efficiency transformation techniques such as electroporation, calcium phosphate precipitation and liposome fusion where typically fewer than 1 in 1000 cells will have stably incorporated the exogenous DNA. Using high efficiency methods, such as microinjection into nuclei, typically from 5-25% of the cells will have incorporated the targeting DNA; and it is, therefore, feasible to screen the targeted cells directly without the necessity of first selecting for stable integration of a selectable marker. Either isogenic or non-isogenic DNA may be employed.

Examples of selectable markers include genes conferring resistance to compounds such as antibiotics, genes conferring the ability to grow on selected substrates, genes encoding proteins that produce detectable signals such as luminescence. A wide variety of such markers are known and available, including, for example, antibiotic resistance genes such as the neomycin resistance gene (*neo*) and the hygromycin resistance gene (*hyg*). Selectable markers also include genes conferring the ability to grow on certain media substrates such as the *tk* gene (thymidine kinase) or the *hprt* gene (hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase) which confer the ability to grow on HAT medium (hypoxanthine, aminopterin and thymidine); and the bacterial *gpt* gene (guanine/xanthine phosphoribosyltransferase) which allows growth on MAX medium (mycophenolic acid, adenine and xanthine). Other selectable markers for use in mammalian cells and plasmids carrying a variety of selectable markers are described in Sambrook *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning - A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbour, New York, USA, 1990.

The preferred location of the marker gene in the targeting construct will depend on the aim of the gene targeting. For example, if the aim is to disrupt target gene expression, then the selectable marker can be cloned into targeting DNA corresponding to coding sequence in the target DNA. Alternatively, if the aim is to express an altered product from the target gene, such as a protein with an amino acid substitution, then the coding sequence can be

modified to code for the substitution, and the selectable marker can be placed outside of the coding region, for example, in a nearby intron.

The selectable marker may depend on its own promoter for expression and the marker
5 gene may be derived from a very different organism than the organism being targeted (e.g. prokaryotic marker genes used in targeting mammalian cells). However, it is preferable to replace the original promoter with transcriptional machinery known to function in the recipient cells. A large number of transcriptional initiation regions are available for such purposes including, for example, metallothionein promoters, thymidine kinase promoters,
10 β -actin promoters, immunoglobulin promoters, SV40 promoters and human cytomegalovirus promoters. A widely used example is the pSV2-*neo* plasmid which has the bacterial neomycin phosphotransferase gene under control of the SV40 early promoter and confers in mammalian cells resistance to G418 (an antibiotic related to neomycin). A number of other variations may be employed to enhance expression of the selectable
15 markers in animal cells, such as the addition of a poly(A) sequence and the addition of synthetic translation initiation sequences. Both constitutive and inducible promoters may be used.

The DNA is preferably modified by homologous recombination. The target DNA can be in
20 any organelle of the animal cell including the nucleus and mitochondria and can be an intact gene, an exon or intron, a regulatory sequence or any region between genes.

Homologous DNA is a DNA sequence that is at least 70% identical with a reference DNA sequence. An indication that two sequences are homologous is that they will hybridize
25 with each other under stringent conditions (Sambrook *et al.*, 1990, *supra*).

The present invention further contemplates co-suppression (i.e. sense suppression) and antisense suppression to down-regulate expression of *M-grh*. This would generally occur in a target test animal such as to generate a disease model.

30

In addition to providing a diagnostic capability as described above, the isolated nucleic

acid molecules of the present invention may also provide a therapeutic capability by being used to correct or complement an abnormality detected in a subject. To deliver the appropriate sequence to a recipient cell or tissue of a subject, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention may be cloned into a suitable genetic construct such as a
5 suitable vector.

Accordingly, a further aspect of the present invention contemplates a genetic construct comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an *M-grh* selected from SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or
10 SEQ ID NO:15 or a variant thereof or a nucleotide sequence having at least 60% similarity to one or more of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 or a variant thereof or a nucleotide sequence capable of hybridizing to SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15
15 under low stringency conditions or a variant thereof or a complementary form thereof.

A "vector" is a polynucleotide molecule, preferably a DNA molecule derived, for example, from a plasmid, bacteriophage, or plant virus, into which a polynucleotide can be inserted or cloned. A vector preferably contains one or more unique restriction sites and can be
20 capable of autonomous replication in a defined host cell including a target cell or tissue or a progenitor cell or tissue thereof, or be integrable with the genome of the defined host such that the cloned sequence is reproducible. Accordingly, the vector may be an autonomously replicating vector, i.e. a vector that exists as an extra-chromosomal entity, the replication of which is independent of chromosomal replication. Examples include a
25 linear or closed circular plasmid, an extra-chromosomal element, a mini-chromosome, or an artificial chromosome. The vector may also contain a means for assuring self-replication. Alternatively, the vector may be one which, when introduced into the host cell, is integrated into the genome and replicated together with the chromosome(s) into which it has been integrated. A vector system may comprise a single vector or plasmid, two or more
30 vectors or plasmids, which together contain the total DNA to be introduced into the genome of the host cell, or a transposon.

Vectors suitable for gene therapy applications are well known in the art. The choice of the vector will typically depend on the compatibility of the vector with the host cell into which it is to be introduced. The vector may also include an additional genetic construct
5 comprising a selection marker such as an antibiotic resistance gene that can be used for selection of suitable transformants. Examples of such resistance genes are known to those skilled in the art and include the *nptII* gene that confers resistance to the antibiotics kanamycin, and G418 (Geneticin®) and the *hph* gene which confer resistance to the antibiotic hygromycin B.

10

Accordingly, in a related embodiment, the present invention provides a genetic construct comprising a promoter or functional equivalent thereof operably linked to a nucleotide sequence of the invention.

15 Reference herein to a "promoter" is to be taken in its broadest context and includes the transcriptional regulatory sequences of a classical genomic gene, which is required for accurate transcription initiation, with or without a CCAAT box sequence and additional regulatory elements (i.e. upstream activating sequences, enhancers and silencers), which alter gene expression in response to developmental and/or external stimuli, or in a tissue-
20 specific manner. A promoter is usually, but not necessarily, positioned upstream (5') of a gene region, the expression of which it regulates. Furthermore, the regulatory elements comprising a promoter are usually positioned within 2 kb of the start site of transcription of the gene. As is known in the art, some variation in this distance can be accommodated without loss of promoter function.

25

The selection of an appropriate promoter sequence to regulate expression of a transcription factor encoded by an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention is an important consideration. Examples of suitable promoters include viral, fungal, bacterial, animal and plant derived promoters capable of functioning in eukaryotic animal cells and,
30 especially, human cells. The promoter may regulate the expression of the nucleic acid molecule differentially with respect to the cell, tissue or organ in which expression occurs,

or with respect to the developmental stage at which expression occurs.

Preferably, the promoter is capable of regulating expression of a nucleic acid molecule in a eukaryotic cell, tissue or organ, at least during the period of time over which the regulated
5 gene is expressed therein, and more preferably also immediately preceding the commencement of detectable expression of the regulated gene in said cell, tissue or organ.

Particularly preferred promoters for use with the nucleic acid molecules of the present invention include the bacteriophage T7 promoter, bacteriophage T3 promoter, SP6
10 promoter, *lac* operator-promoter, *tac* promoter, SV40 late promoter, SV40 early promoter, RSV-LTR promoter, CMV IE promoter, CaMV 35S promoter, SCSV promoter, SCBV promoter and the like. Those skilled in the art will readily be aware of additional promoter sequences other than those specifically described.

- 15 In the present context, the terms "in operable connection with" or "operably linked" or similar shall be taken to indicate that expression of the nucleic acid molecule is under the control of the promoter sequence, with which it is spatially connected, in a cell, tissue, organ or whole organism.
- 20 The genetic construct of the present invention may also comprise a 3' non-translated sequence. A 3' non-translated sequence refers to that portion of a gene comprising a DNA segment that contains a polyadenylation signal and any other regulatory signals capable of effecting mRNA processing or gene expression. The polyadenylation signal is characterized by effecting the addition of polyadenylic acid tracts to the 3' end of the
25 mRNA precursor. Polyadenylation signals are commonly recognized by the presence of homology to the canonical form 5' AATAAA-3' although variations are not uncommon.

Accordingly, a genetic construct comprising a nucleic acid molecule of the present invention, operably linked to a promoter, may be cloned into a suitable vector for delivery
30 to a cell or tissue in which regulation is faulty, malfunctioning or non-existent, in order to rectify and/or provide the appropriate regulation. Vectors comprising appropriate genetic

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constructs may be delivered into target eukaryotic cells by a number of different means well known to those skilled in the art of molecular biology.

5 The present invention further contemplates the use of an M-GRH or M-*grh* in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disease condition in a mammal such as a human.

10 The present invention is further directed to promoters and 3'- and 5'-regulatory regions associated with genomic forms of M-*grh* genes. These regions can be readily identified by, for example, chromosome walking using M-*grh* nucleic acid molecules or probes or primers therefrom.

The present invention is further described by the following non-limiting Examples.

EXAMPLE 1***Polymerase chain reaction***

For RT-PCR, first strand cDNA was prepared from 2 µg of mRNA from primary tissues
5 using random hexamers. Each cDNA sample was appropriately diluted to give similar
amplification of S14 RNA under the same PCR conditions. The primer sequences are
detailed below. The PCR conditions were 94°C for 2 min followed by 35 cycles of 94°C
for 30 sec, 60°C for 30 sec and 72°C for 45 sec with a final extension at 72°C for 5 min.
All PCR products were electrophoresed on 1.5% w/v agarose gels, transferred to
10 nitrocellulose and analyzed by Southern blot using ³²P-radiolabeled internal
oligonucleotides as probes. Membranes were then autoradiographed for 2 hr at -70°C.

The following primers were used to amplify probes for cDNA library screening and for
RT-PCR:-

15

human p49 mgr

5'-GAAGTCTTTGATGCCCTGATG-3' [SEQ ID NO:19]

5'-AACCCATTCCCTCGACATAGA-3' [SEQ ID NO:20]

20

human p70 mgr

5'-AGCGCGATGACACAGGAGTA-3' [SEQ ID NO:21]

5'-CGTTGCTATGGAGACAGTGA-3' [SEQ ID NO:22]

human bom

25 5'-CCGTTTAACAAGGACACTGC-3' [SEQ ID NO:23]

5'-CTGGAAGCCACCAAATCTCT-3' [SEQ ID NO:24]

murine p70 mgr

5'-AGCGCGATGACACAGGAGTA-3' [SEQ ID NO:25]

30 5'-AGTGCCAGAGCTGAACTGAT-3' [SEQ ID NO:26]

- 45 -

murine p61 mgr

5'-TCCATGGGTTTCCTTGAGTTC-3' [SEQ ID NO:27]

5'-AGTGCCAGAGCTGAACTGAT'-3' [SEQ ID NO:28]

5 *murine bom*

5'-AAAGGGGAGCGAGTTCATTG-3' [SEQ ID NO:29]

5'-AGAGCTCTCGGTGATGGATA-3' [SEQ ID NO:30]

10

EXAMPLE 2

Cloning of human and murine mgr and bom

Human p49 *mgr* was cloned from a fetal brain cDNA phage library in the λZAP II vector (Stratagene). The cDNA encoding the longer human MGR isoform was amplified by RT-PCR from human kidney mRNA. The cDNA encoding the smaller murine isoform of MGR was cloned from a 17.5-day embryo phage library in the Lambda TripelEx vector (Clontech). The murine p70 cDNA was amplified from murine kidney mRNA by RT-PCR. The human *bom* cDNA was isolated from a placental phage library in the Lambda ZAP II vector (Stratagene) and the murine cDNA from an embryonic carcinoma cell line (P19) phage library in the Uni-ZAP XR vector (Stratagene). The murine MGR genomic locus was obtained from a 129SVJ phage library in the Lambda FIX II vector (Stratagene).

From similarity searches of GenBank databases, using the GRH protein sequence as a query, two murine expressed sequence tag (EST) entries were found from adult brain and ovary and one human EST entry from fetal brain that were not identical to any previously reported genes, yet shared high degrees of homology with each other and *grh*. These sequences were used to design murine and human primers and amplified probes from murine adult brain and ovary and human adult brain cDNA. The murine probe from adult brain cDNA was used in a screen of a day 17.5 mouse embryo cDNA library to obtain a full length clone of a gene referred to as mammalian *grainyhead* (*mgr*) due to its sequence and functional homology and similar expression pattern to that of the fly gene. The human

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probe derived from adult brain cDNA was used to obtain a full length cDNA clone from a human fetal brain library. Amino acid sequence comparison reveals this to be the human homolog of MGR with 94% identity at the amino acid level.

- 5 The murine probe derived from ovary cDNA was used in a screen of a murine teratocarcinoma cell line (P19) cDNA library to obtain a full length clone of a novel gene distinct from but highly related to *mgr* named *brother-of-mgr* (*bom*). The homology between *mgr* and *bom* suggests that *mgr* and *bom* arose through gene duplication.
- 10 The human homolog of *bom* was obtained using primers derived from a high throughput genome sequencing (HTGS) database entry with homology to murine *bom*. These were used to amplify a probe from a human placental cDNA library that was then screened to yield a full length human cDNA clone. Amino acid sequence comparison between murine and human BOM revealed 94% identity.
- 15 The sequence alignments between *grh*, *mgr*, *bom*, *CP2* and *LBP-1a* revealed that *mgr* and *bom* are more closely related to *grh* than the previously identified homologs *CP2* and *LBP-1a* (Table 4). This homology is particularly evident in the DNA binding and dimerization domains emphasizing the importance of protein/protein and protein/DNA interactions for
- 20 the function of these factors.

TABLE 4 Amino acid sequence comparison of GRH-like genes and *Drosophila grh*

Amino acid identity/ similarity to Grainyhead (%)	Overall	DNA-binding domain	Dimerization domain
MGR	37/52	48/64	39/61
BOM	35/52	46/63	37/61
SOM	33/48	42/60	38/57
CP2	26/42	32/52	29/47
LBP-1a	23/39	31/51	28/43

EXAMPLE 3

5

Identification of a second isoform of MGR

A striking feature of the alignment between MGR and BOM was the absence of an MGR domain corresponding to the first 93 amino acids of BOM. In view of the absence of tissue-specific isoforms of GRH, the EST database was searched for similar sequences

10 using the 5' end of *bom* as a query. A highly similar but non-identical sequence in an EST from murine kidney was located. The most 3' 30 nucleotides of this EST was identical to 30 nucleotides close to the 5' end of the *mgr*. Based on this, primers were designed from the kidney EST and *mgr* cDNA sequences and amplified a product of the predicted size from murine kidney cDNA. A similar product was also amplified from human kidney

15 cDNA. Amino acid sequence analysis of the murine product revealed that it was highly homologous to the 5' end of the BOM protein and contiguous with the *mgr* open reading frame. However, it lacked the first 11 amino acids of a previously isolated *mgr* clone suggesting the presence of alternate splicing. To examine this, the murine *mgr* genomic locus was isolated and mapped. As shown in Figure 1B, the first three coding exons in the

20 locus are exclusive to the p70 isoform of *mgr*. In contrast, the shorter isoform of *mgr*'s (p61) first coding exon is absent in the p70 isoform. Significantly, the 5' end of this exon lacks a splice acceptor site explaining its absence from the longer isoform. Instead, promoter sequences with a clear TATA box and CAP site are evident in close proximity to the translation initiation site (Figure 1C). Subsequent mapping of the human genomic locus

25 revealed that murine exon four was conserved in the human p70 protein but was absent in

the 49 kDa isoform of MGR.

EXAMPLE 4

The first three exons of the mgr genomic locus encode transcriptional activation domain

5

Although significant sequence homology exists between *grh* and the shorter *mgr* isoforms and p70 *mgr*, the isoleucine rich transcriptional activation domain identified in the fly protein is not conserved. Examination of the MGR-coding sequences failed to reveal a region homologous to other known transactivation domains. In view of the high degree of conservation of the first three coding exons of p70 *mgr* and *bom*, it was postulated that this could be the functional domain responsible for activation. To address this, the cDNA fragment encoding the first 93 amino acids of human p70 MGR (encoded by the first three exons) was subcloned in frame with the GAL4 DNA binding domain in a mammalian expression vector. The comparable region of BOM and the full length p49 MGR cDNA in frame into this vector was also cloned. These plasmids were co-transfected into the human 293T cell line with a reporter plasmid containing five concatamerized GAL4 DNA binding sites upstream of the chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT) gene. The vector containing only the GAL4 DNA-BD or containing the VP16 activation domain fused to the GAL DNA-BD served as the negative and positive controls, respectively. As shown in Figure 3, transcriptional activation of the CAT gene was observed with VP16, p70 MGR and the *bom* containing plasmids. No activation was observed with p49 *mgr* or the empty vector. These findings confirm the presence of a highly conserved activation domain in the p70 *mgr* and *bom* that is lacking in p49 *mgr*.

25

EXAMPLE 5

MGR binds to known GRH binding sites

To determine the extent of the functional homology between GRH and MGR, it was initially examined whether the mammalian protein could bind to the well-characterized binding sites for the *Drosophila* factor in the *Dopa decarboxylase* and *PCNA* gene

30

regulatory regions (Uv *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 17: 6727-6735, 1997; Hayashi *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 35080-35088, 1999). Oligonucleotide probes encompassing these sites were incubated with nuclear extract from the human placental cell line JEG-3, which expresses both isoforms of MGR at RNA and protein level and analyzed in an electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA).

EMSA were performed as previously described (Jane *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 14: 97-105, 1995) with the following oligonucleotide probes (sense strand only given): *Drosophila dopa decarboxylase* promoter (Uv *et al.*, 1997, *supra*) - GGTGGTGCTCTAATAACCGGTTT-CCAAGATGCGC (SEQ ID NO:31]; *Drosophila PCNA* promoter (Hayashi *et al.*, 1999, *supra*) - GGGTAAAAAGTGTGAACAATCAAACCAAGTTGGCA (SEQ ID NO:32]; human Engrailed-1 promoter (Logan *et al.*, *Dev. Genet.* 13: 345-358, 1992) - GGACACACACCCAAACCCACACCCACCCACAAACACACAAACCGGCAGTGACAACAACCAACCCATCCTTCAATAACAGCAACCA [SEQ ID NO:33]. In some assays, anti-MGR polyclonal antiserum was included in the reaction mix. Two antisera were used for this purpose: antisera 611 - raised against peptides common to the p70 and p49 MGR proteins in the dimerization domain; and antisera 67 raised against unique peptides in the NH₂-terminal domain of p70 MGR. Nuclear extract for these assays was obtained from the human placental cell line, JEG-3.

As shown in Figure 2A, a specific protein/DNA complex was observed with the *PCNA* probe in the presence of pre-immune sera (lanes 1 and 3). This complex was supershifted with the addition of anti-p70 specific antisera raised against peptides in the amino terminal region of the protein (lane 4) and ablated with the addition of anti-MGR antisera raised against peptides common to p49 and p70 MGR in the dimerization domain of the protein (lane 2). Neither antisera cross-reacted with BOM. Similar results were obtained with the *Dopa decarboxylase* promoter probe (Figure 2B).

EXAMPLE 6***MGR binds to the human Engrailed-1 promoter***

Many *Drosophila* genes regulated by GRH have known mammalian homologs. In terms of functional homology, Engrailed-1 (En-1) is one of the bests characterized. The En-1 promoter was, therefore, examined for the *grainyhead* consensus DNA binding sequence derived from a comparison of the *Drosophila Ultrabithorax*, *Dopa decarboxylase* and *fushi tarazu* promoters (Dynlacht *et al.*, *Genes Dev.* 3: 1677-1688, 1989). As shown in Figure 3A, a highly conserved region was identified in the proximal En-1 promoter. Moreover, this sequence was also largely conserved in the DNaseI footprint attributed to *grh* in the *Drosophila engrailed* promoter (Soeller *et al.*, *Genes Dev.* 2: 68-81, 1988). The ability of this region of the human En-1 promoter to compete off MGR binding to the *Ddc* probe (Figure 3B) in an EMSA with nuclear extract from JEG-3 cells was examined. As shown in Figure 3B, the specific MGR/DNA complex observed with the *Ddc* probe (lane 1) was supershifted with the addition of MGR antisera 67 (lane 2) and ablated with the addition of a 50-fold excess of unlabeled *Ddc* probe as competitor (lane 3). Addition of a 10- (lane 4) or 20-fold (lane 5) excess of unlabeled En-1 probe also markedly reduced the binding of MGR to the *Ddc* probe.

EXAMPLE 7***MGR activates transcription***

To determine the functional significance of this binding, this region of the En-1 promoter was linked to a minimal globin gene promoter/luciferase reporter gene construct and transfected it into the MGR null cell line COS, in the presence of p70 MGR mammalian expression vector or the empty vector. Transfection of the minimal promoter/reporter or the TK promoter linked to a Renilla luciferase gene with either vector served as the controls. As shown in Figure 3C, expression of p70 MGR dramatically enhanced the transcriptional activity of the En-1 promoter (solid bars) but not the control minimal promoter (open bars) or the TK promoter (hatched bars).

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EXAMPLE 8

Cloning of full-length human SOM

Human SOM was cloned using primers derived from a high through-put genomic sequence
5 (HTGS) and a human expression sequence tag (EST) obtained from GenBank databases
which, respectively, aligned with the dimerization domain and the activation domain of
other MGR members. Using nested RT-PCR and human tonsil cDNA, another contig
spanning 1300 nucleotides was obtained.

10 Utilizing 5' RACE, further oligoprimers and human testis cDNA, a 210 nucleotide
sequence incorporating the initiating ATG was obtained. A contig of these overlapping
sequences revealed the full length human SOM which upon alignment with other existing
MGR family members showed >60% similarity at the protein level with conservation at
the 5' activation, DNA-binding and dimerization domains.

15

EXAMPLE 9

Cloning of full-length murine SOM

A murine EST (GenBank) from optic cup tissue was identified, which when aligned with
20 other murine homologs of the MGR family showed 70% similarity at the amino acid level,
in the region of the DNA binding domain. Using semi-nested RT-PCR with murine testis
cDNA, a 286 nucleotide sequence was amplified, cloned and sequenced for use as a probe.

Subsequently, a murine brain cDNA library (Stratagene) was screened. One clone was
25 taken through to quaternary stage. This clone was excised from λ ZAP II vector into
pBluescript and sequenced in both directions. A 1200 nucleotide length sequence was
obtained, whichi lacked the 5' end. This was subsequently identified using 5' RACE from
murine testis cDNA. A contig of these two sequences revealed the full length murine
SOM.

30

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Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention described herein is susceptible to variations and modifications other than those specifically described. It is to be understood that the invention includes all such variations and modifications. The invention also includes all of the steps, features, compositions and compounds referred to or indicated in
5 this specification, individually or collectively, and any and all combinations of any two or more of said steps or features.

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Dynlacht *et al.*, *Genes Dev.* 3: 1677-1688, 1989;

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Liaw *et al.*, *Genes Dev.* 9: 3163-3176, 1995;

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Uv *et al.*, *Mol. Cell Biol.* 17: 6727-6735, 1997;

Volker *et al.*, *Genes Development* 11: 1435-1446, 1997;

Zhou *et al.*, *Mol. Cell Biol.* 20: 7662-7672, 2000.

P70 MGR: 1 MFCYENKRPVLNL--QNEALVPCRASTTSEDEANKEPLENPLTAATKMSINGDEDS 57
 HCE: 1 RE:VTSEDEANKS+LEHPLTATKMSINGDEDS
 SCH: 1 NSQEDNNKRLVRLVPHDPPFTIRGAYTQDEANKEVLENPLTAATKMSINGDEDS 60
 P70 MGR: 38 AALGCLLYDYTKVPFERASDAVKPEGEHPFPHHEKMSIPNVIEQPLISAGEHRVQVLIH 117
 HCE: 1 AALGCLLYDYTKVPFERASDAVKPEGEHPFPHHEKMSIPNVIEQPLISAGEHRVQVLIH 117
 SCH: 61 AALGCLLYDYTKVPFERASDAVKPEGEHPFPHHEKMSIPNVIEQPLISAGEHRVQVLIH 119
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Figure 1A

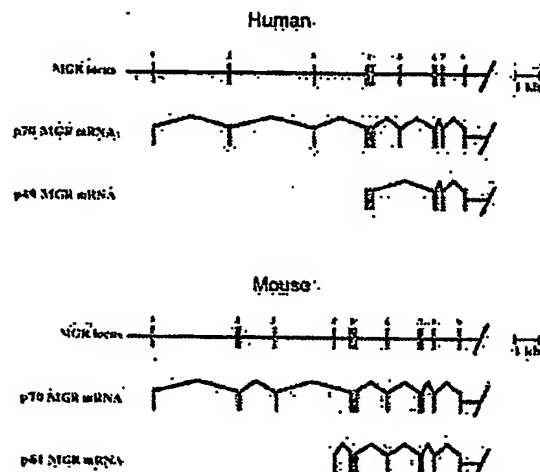


Figure 1B

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 GC box TATA box
 AGGCGAGTAAACAGTCTTCCFCCATGGGTTTCTTAGTTTCTGATGCTGCTTCCCTTGATGATGAACCTGTGT
 CAP site
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 splice site

Figure 1C

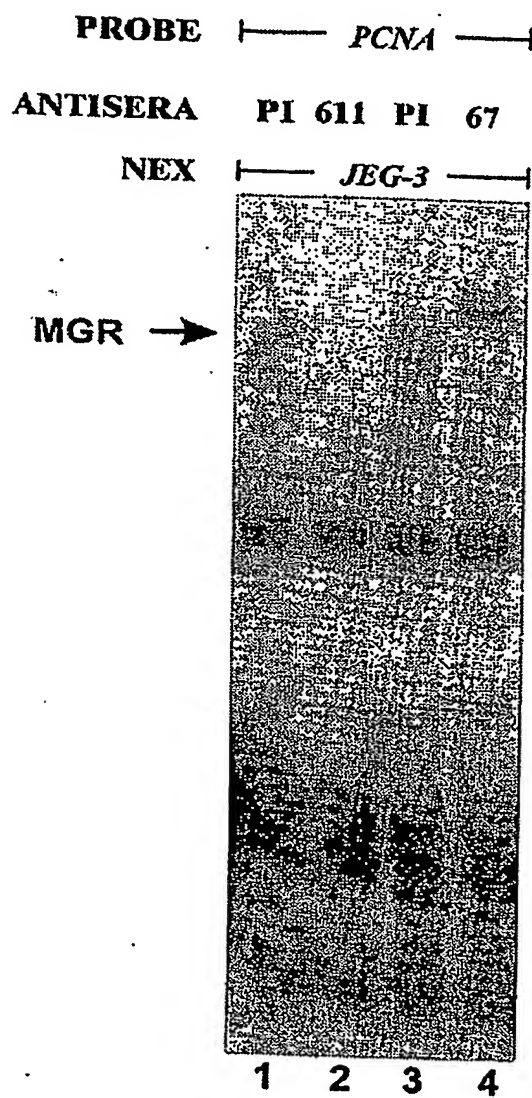


Figure 2A

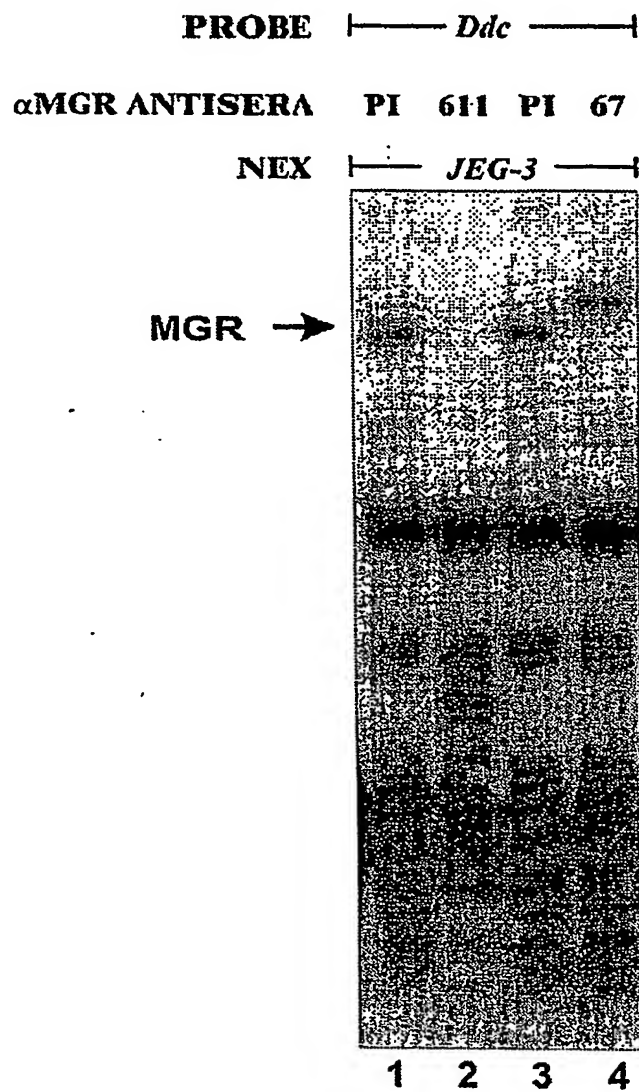


Figure 2B

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Figure 3A

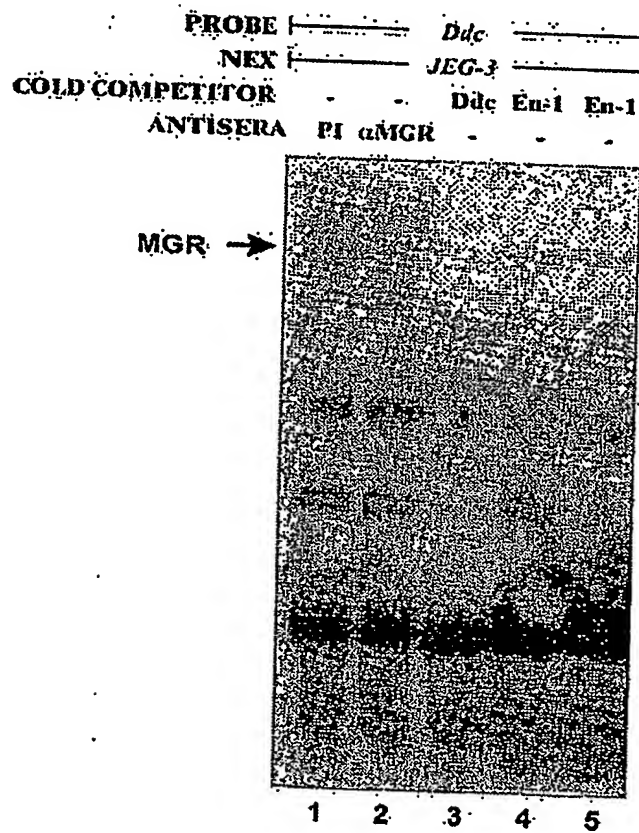


Figure 3B

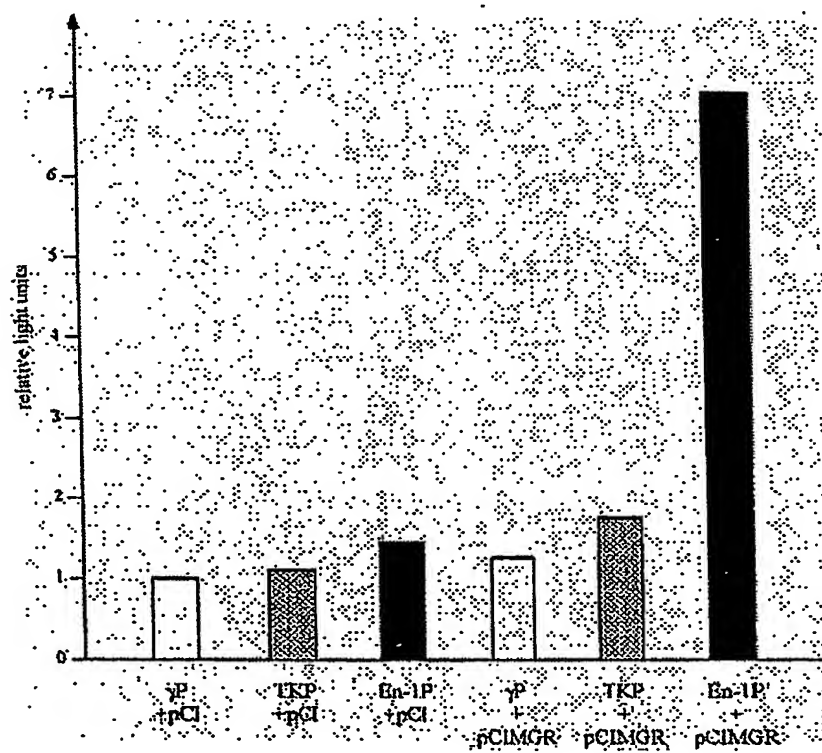


Figure 3C

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 ctgctacgtt atttatcaaa atattgggat ctctgccttg tgcctacagt gtcgtggggc 2230
 tgtcgtctag cagaagtcag aaaaggcgt aggccttggct ttaaggattt cgtgcccttg 2290
 cctgaattca gtacaactcc actgcctcac gttagcggga gcgcacctga agagtacggg 2350
 gggagccctc t 2361

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 <211> 618
 <212> PRT
 <213> human

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (342)..(342)
 <223> The 'Xaa' at location 342 stands for Lys, or Ile.

<400> 4
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 Glu Ala Leu Tyr Pro Gln Arg Arg Ser Tyr Thr Ser Glu Asp Glu Ala
 20 25 30
 Trp Lys Ser Phe Leu Glu Asn Pro Leu Thr Ala Ala Thr Lys Ala Met
 35 40 45
 Met Ser Ile Asn Gly Asp Glu Asp Ser Ala Ala Ala Leu Gly Leu Leu
 50 55 60
 Tyr Asp Tyr Tyr Lys Val Pro Arg Glu Arg Arg Ser Ser Thr Ala Lys
 65 70 75 80

- 9 -

Pro Glu Val Glu His Pro Glu Pro Asp His Ser Lys Arg Asn Ser Ile
85 90 95

Pro Ile Val Thr Glu Gln Pro Leu Ile Ser Ala Gly Glu Asn Arg Val
100 105 110

Gln Val Leu Lys Asn Val Pro Phe Asn Ile Val Leu Pro His Gly Asn
115 120 125

Gln Leu Gly Ile Asp Lys Arg Gly His Leu Thr Ala Ser Asp Thr Thr
130 135 140

Val Thr Val Ser Ile Ala Thr Met Pro Thr His Ser Ile Lys Thr Glu
145 150 155 160

Thr Gln Pro His Gly Phe Ala Val Gly Ile Pro Pro Ala Val Tyr His
165 170 175

Pro Glu Pro Thr Glu Arg Val Val Val Phe Asp Arg Asn Leu Asn Thr
180 185 190

Asp Gln Phe Ser Ser Gly Ala Gln Ala Pro Asn Ala Gln Arg Arg Thr
195 200 205

Pro Asp Ser Thr Phe Ser Glu Thr Phe Lys Glu Gly Val Gln Glu Val
210 215 220

Phe Phe Pro Ser Asp Leu Ser Leu Arg Met Pro Gly Met Asn Ser Glu
225 230 235 240

Asp Tyr Val Phe Asp Ser Val Ser Gly Asn Asn Phe Glu Tyr Thr Leu
245 250 255

Glu Ala Ser Lys Ser Leu Arg Gln Lys Pro Gly Asp Ser Thr Met Thr
260 265 270

Tyr Leu Asn Lys Gly Gln Phe Tyr Pro Ile Thr Leu Lys Glu Val Ser
275 280 285

Ser Ser Glu Gly Ile His His Pro Ile Ser Lys Val Arg Ser Val Ile
290 295 300

Met Val Val Phe Ala Glu Asp Lys Ser Arg Glu Asp Gln Leu Arg His
305 310 315 320

Trp Lys Tyr Trp His Ser Arg Gln His Thr Ala Lys Gln Arg Cys Ile
325 330 335

Asp Ile Ala Asp Tyr Xaa Glu Ser Phe Asn Thr Ile Ser Asn Ile Glu
340 345 350

Glu Ile Ala Tyr Asn Ala Ile Ser Phe Thr Trp Asp Ile Asn Asp Glu
355 360 365

Ala Lys Val Phe Ile Ser Val Asn Cys Leu Ser Thr Asp Phe Ser Ser

- 10 -

370	375	380
Gln Lys Gly Val Lys Gly Leu Pro Leu Asn Ile Gln Val Asp Thr Tyr		
385	390	395 400
Ser Tyr Asn Asn Arg Ser Asn Lys Pro Val His Arg Ala Tyr Cys Gln		
	405	410 415
Ile Lys Val Phe Cys Asp Lys Gly Ala Glu Arg Lys Ile Arg Asp Glu		
	420	425 430
Glu Arg Lys Gln Ser Lys Arg Lys Val Ser Asp Val Lys Val Pro Leu		
	435	440 445
Leu Pro Ser His Lys Arg Met Asp Ile Thr Val Phe Lys Pro Phe Ile		
	450	455 460
Asp Leu Asp Thr Gln Pro Val Leu Phe Ile Pro Asp Val His Phe Ala		
	465	470 475 480
Asn Leu Gln Arg Gly Thr His Val Leu Pro Ile Ala Ser Glu Glu Leu		
	485	490 495
Glu Gly Glu Gly Ser Val Leu Lys Arg Gly Pro Tyr Gly Thr Glu Asp		
	500	505 510
Asp Phe Ala Val Pro Pro Ser Thr Lys Leu Ala Arg Ile Glu Glu Pro		
	515	520 525
Lys Arg Val Leu Leu Tyr Val Arg Lys Glu Ser Glu Glu Val Phe Asp		
	530	535 540
Ala Leu Met Leu Lys Thr Pro Ser Leu Lys Gly Leu Met Glu Ala Ile		
	545	550 555 560
Ser Asp Lys Tyr Asp Val Pro His Asp Lys Ile Gly Lys Ile Phe Lys		
	565	570 575
Lys Cys Lys Lys Gly Ile Leu Val Asn Met Asp Asp Asn Ile Val Lys		
	580	585 590
His Tyr Ser Asn Glu Asp Thr Phe Gln Leu Gln Ile Glu Glu Ala Gly		
	595	600 605
Gly Ser Tyr Lys Leu Thr Leu Thr Glu Ile		
	610	615

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 <212> DNA
 <213> human

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (67) .. (1941)
 <223>

- 11 -

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 tcaaac atg tca caa gag tca gac aat aat aaa aga cta gtg gcc tta 108
 Met Ser Gln Glu Ser Asp Asn Asn Lys Arg Leu Val Ala Leu
 1 5 10
 gtg ccc atg ccc agt gac cct cca ttc aat acc cga aga gcc tac acc 156
 Val Pro Met Pro Ser Asp Pro Pro Phe Asn Thr Arg Arg Ala Tyr Thr
 15 20 25 30
 agt gag gat gaa gcc tgg aag tca tac ttg gag aat ccc ctg aca gca 204
 Ser Glu Asp Glu Ala Trp Lys Ser Tyr Leu Glu Asn Pro Leu Thr Ala
 35 40 45
 gcc acc aag gcc atg atg agc att aat ggt gat gag gac agt gct gct 252
 Ala Thr Lys Ala Met Met Ser Ile Asn Gly Asp Glu Asp Ser Ala Ala
 50 55 60
 gcc ctg ggc ctg ctg tat gac tac tac aag gtt cct cga gac aag agg 300
 Ala Leu Gly Leu Leu Tyr Asp Tyr Tyr Lys Val Pro Arg Asp Lys Arg
 65 70 75
 ctg ctg tct gta agc aaa gca agt gac agc caa gaa gac cag gag aaa 348
 Leu Leu Ser Val Ser Lys Ala Ser Asp Ser Gln Glu Asp Gln Glu Lys
 80 85 90
 aga aac tgc ctt ggc acc agt gaa gcc cag agt aat ttg agt gga gga 396
 Arg Asn Cys Leu Gly Thr Ser Glu Ala Gln Ser Asn Leu Ser Gly Gly
 95 100 105 110
 gaa aac cga gtg caa gtc cta aag act gtt cca gtg aac ctt tcc cta 444
 Glu Asn Arg Val Gln Val Leu Lys Thr Val Pro Val Asn Leu Ser Leu
 115 120 125
 aat caa gat cac ctg gag aat tcc aag cgg gaa cag tac agc atc agc 492
 Asn Gln Asp His Leu Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Glu Gln Tyr Ser Ile Ser
 130 135 140
 ttc ccc gag agc tct gcc atc atc ccg gtg tgc gga atc acg gtg gtg 540
 Phe Pro Glu Ser Ser Ala Ile Ile Pro Val Ser Gly Ile Thr Val Val
 145 150 155
 aaa gct gaa gat ttc aca cca gtt ttc atg gcc cca cct gtg cac tat 588
 Lys Ala Glu Asp Phe Thr Pro Val Phe Met Ala Pro Pro Val His Tyr
 160 165 170
 ccc cgg gga gat ggg gaa gag caa cga gtg gtt atc ttt gaa cag act 636
 Pro Arg Gly Asp Gly Glu Glu Gln Arg Val Val Ile Phe Glu Gln Thr
 175 180 185 190
 cag tat gac gtg ccc tgc ctg gcc acc cac agc gcc tat ctg aaa gac 684
 Gln Tyr Asp Val Pro Ser Leu Ala Thr His Ser Ala Tyr Leu Lys Asp
 195 200 205

- 12 -

gac cag cgc agc act ccg gac agc aca tac agc gag agc ttc aag gac Asp Gln Arg Ser Thr Pro Asp Ser Thr Tyr Ser Glu Ser Phe Lys Asp 210 215 220	732
gca gcc aca gag aaa ttt cgg agt gct tca gtt ggg gct gag gag tac Ala Ala Thr Glu Lys Phe Arg Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Ala Glu Glu Tyr 225 230 235	780
atg tat gat cag aca tca agt ggc aca ttt cag tac acc ctg gaa gcc Met Tyr Asp Gln Thr Ser Ser Gly Thr Phe Gln Tyr Thr Leu Glu Ala 240 245 250	828
acc aaa tct ctc cgt cag aag cag ggg gag ggc ccc atg acc tac ctc Thr Lys Ser Leu Arg Gln Lys Gln Gly Glu Gly Pro Met Thr Tyr Leu 255 260 265 270	876
aac aaa gga cag ttc tat gcc ata aca ctc agc gag acc gga gac aac Asn Lys Gly Gln Phe Tyr Ala Ile Thr Leu Ser Glu Thr Gly Asp Asn 275 280 285	924
aaa tgc ttc cga cac ccc atc agc aaa gtc agg agt gtg gtg atg gtg Lys Cys Phe Arg His Pro Ile Ser Lys Val Arg Ser Val Val Met Val 290 295 300	972
gtc ttc agt gaa gac aaa aac aga gat gaa cag ctc aaa tac tgg aaa Val Phe Ser Glu Asp Lys Asn Arg Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Tyr Trp Lys 305 310 315	1020
tac tgg cac tct cgg cag cat acg gcg aag cag agg gtc ctt gac att Tyr Trp His Ser Arg Gln His Thr Ala Lys Gln Arg Val Leu Asp Ile 320 325 330	1068
gcc gat tac aag gag agc ttt aat acg att gga aac att gaa gag att Ala Asp Tyr Lys Glu Ser Phe Asn Thr Ile Gly Asn Ile Glu Glu Ile 335 340 345 350	1116
gca tat aat gct gtt tcc ttt acc tgg gac gtg aat gaa gag gcg aag Ala Tyr Asn Ala Val Ser Phe Thr Trp Asp Val Asn Glu Glu Ala Lys 355 360 365	1164
att ttc atc acc gtg aat tgc ttg agc aca gat ttc tcc tcc caa aaa Ile Phe Ile Thr Val Asn Cys Leu Ser Thr Asp Phe Ser Ser Gln Lys 370 375 380	1212
ggg gtg aaa gga ctt cct ttg atg att cag att gac aca tac agt tat Gly Val Lys Gly Leu Pro Leu Met Ile Gln Ile Asp Thr Tyr Ser Tyr 385 390 395	1260
aac aat cgt agc aat aaa ccc att cat aga gct tat tgc cag atc aag Asn Asn Arg Ser Asn Lys Pro Ile His Arg Ala Tyr Cys Gln Ile Lys 400 405 410	1308
gtc ttc tgt gac aaa gga gca gaa aga aaa atc cga gat gaa gag cgg Val Phe Cys Asp Lys Gly Ala Glu Arg Lys Ile Arg Asp Glu Glu Arg 415 420 425 430	1356

- 13 -

aag cag aac agg aag aaa ggg aaa ggc cag gcc tcc caa act caa tgc	1404
Lys Gln Asn Arg Lys Lys Gly Lys Gly Gln Ala Ser Gln Thr Gln Cys	
435 440 445	
aac agc tcc tct gat ggg aag ttg gct gcc ata cct tta cag aag aag	1452
Asn Ser Ser Ser Asp Gly Lys Leu Ala Ala Ile Pro Leu Gln Lys Lys	
450 455 460	
agt gac atc acc tac ttc aaa acc atg cct gat ctc cac tca cag cca	1500
Ser Asp Ile Thr Tyr Phe Lys Thr Met Pro Asp Leu His Ser Gln Pro	
465 470 475	
gtt ctc ttc ata cct gat gtt cac ttt gca aac ctg cag agg acc gga	1548
Val Leu Phe Ile Pro Asp Val His Phe Ala Asn Leu Gln Arg Thr Gly	
480 485 490	
cag gtg tat tac aac acg gat gat gaa cga gaa ggt ggc agt gtc ctt	1596
Gln Val Tyr Tyr Asn Thr Asp Asp Glu Arg Glu Gly Gly Ser Val Leu	
495 500 505 510	
gtt aaa cgg atg ttc cgg ccc atg gaa gag gag ttt ggt cca gtg cct	1644
Val Lys Arg Met Phe Arg Pro Met Glu Glu Glu Phe Gly Pro Val Pro	
515 520 525	
tca aag cag atg aaa gaa gaa ggg aca aag cga gtg ctc ttg tac gtg	1692
Ser Lys Gln Met Lys Glu Glu Gly Thr Lys Arg Val Leu Tyr Val	
530 535 540	
agg aag gag act gac gat gtg ttc gat gca ttg atg ttg aag tct ccc	1740
Arg Lys Glu Thr Asp Asp Val Phe Asp Ala Leu Met Leu Lys Ser Pro	
545 550 555	
aca gtg aag ggc ctg atg gaa gcg ata tct gag aaa tat ggg ctg ccc	1788
Thr Val Lys Gly Leu Met Glu Ala Ile Ser Glu Lys Tyr Gly Leu Pro	
560 565 570	
gtg gag aag ata gca aag ctt tac aag aaa agc aaa aaa ggc atc ttg	1836
Val Glu Lys Ile Ala Lys Leu Tyr Lys Lys Ser Lys Lys Gly Ile Leu	
575 580 585 590	
gtg aac atg gat gac aac atc atc gag cac tac tcg aac gag gac acc	1884
Val Asn Met Asp Asp Asn Ile Ile Glu His Tyr Ser Asn Glu Asp Thr	
595 600 605	
ttc atc ctc aac atg gag agc atg gtg gag ggc ttc aag gtc acg ctc	1932
Phe Ile Leu Asn Met Glu Ser Met Val Glu Gly Phe Lys Val Thr Leu	
610 615 620	
atg gaa atc tagccctggg tttggcatcc gctttggctg gagctctcag	1981
Met Glu Ile	
625	
tgcgttcctc cctgagagag acagaagccc cagccccaga acctggagac ccattctccc	2041
catctcacaa ctgctgttac aagaccgtgc tggggagtgg ggcaaggagac aggccccact	2101

- 14 -

gtcggtgtgc ttggcccatc cactggcacc taccacggag ctgaagcctg agccctcag 2161
 gaaggtgcct taggcctgtt ggattcctat ttattgcca ccttttctg gagcccaggt 2221
 ccaggcccg caggactctg caggtcactg ctagctccag atgagaccgt ccagcgttcc 2281
 cccttcaaga gaaacactca tcccgaacag cctaaaaaat tcccatccct tctctctcac 2341
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 caagaagatc tccgagcagc agtgacgggg caccttgctg tgtgtcctct gggcatgtta 3781

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acccttctgt ggggccaaag gtttgcacg tggatccagc tgtgctccag tctgtccct 3841
 cctctccac tctgactgcc acgccccgga ccagcagctt ggggaccctc cagggtacta 3901
 atggggctct gttctgagat ggacaaatc agtggtggaa atacatgttg tactatgcac 3961
 ttcccatgct cctaggggta ggaatagttt caaacatgat tggcagacat aacaacggca 4021
 aatactcgga ctggggcata ggactocaga gtaggaaaaa gacaaaagat ttggcagcct 4081
 gacacaggca acctaccct ctctctccag cctctttatg aaactgtttg tttgccagtc 4141
 ctgccctaag gcagaagatg aattgaagat gctgtgcatg tttcctaagt ccttgagcaa 4201
 tcatggtggt gacaattgac acaagggata tgaggccagt gccaccagag ggtggtgcca 4261
 agtgccacat cccttcgat ccattccct ctgcacctc ggagcacccc agtttgcctt 4321
 tgatgtgtcc gctgtgtatg ttagctgaac tttgatgagc aaaatttcct gagcgaaaca 4381
 ctccaaagag ataggaaaac ttgccgcctc ttcttttttg tcccttaatc aaactcaaat 4441
 aagcttaaaa aaaatccatg gaagatcatg gacatgtgaa atgagcattt ttttcttttt 4501
 tttttttttt ttttaacaaag tctgaactga g 4532

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 <211> 625
 <212> PRT
 <213> human

<400> 6
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 1 5 10 15
 Met Pro Ser Asp Pro Pro Phe Asn Thr Arg Arg Ala Tyr Thr Ser Glu
 20 25 30
 Asp Glu Ala Trp Lys Ser Tyr Leu Glu Asn Pro Leu Thr Ala Ala Thr
 35 40 45
 Lys Ala Met Met Ser Ile Asn Gly Asp Glu Asp Ser Ala Ala Ala Leu
 50 55 60
 Gly Leu Leu Tyr Asp Tyr Tyr Lys Val Pro Arg Asp Lys Arg Leu Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Val Ser Lys Ala Ser Asp Ser Gln Glu Asp Gln Glu Lys Arg Asn
 85 90 95
 Cys Leu Gly Thr Ser Glu Ala Gln Ser Asn Leu Ser Gly Gly Glu Asn
 100 105 110
 Arg Val Gln Val Leu Lys Thr Val Pro Val Asn Leu Ser Leu Asn Gln
 115 120 125

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Asp	His	Leu	Glu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Arg	Glu	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Ser	Phe	Pro	130	135	140
Glu	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ile	Ile	Pro	Val	Ser	Gly	Ile	Thr	Val	Val	Lys	Ala	145	150	155
Glu	Asp	Phe	Thr	Pro	Val	Phe	Met	Ala	Pro	Pro	Val	His	Tyr	Pro	Arg	165	170	175
Gly	Asp	Gly	Glu	Glu	Gln	Arg	Val	Val	Ile	Phe	Glu	Gln	Thr	Gln	Tyr	180	185	190
Asp	Val	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ala	Thr	His	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Lys	Asp	Asp	Gln	195	200	205
Arg	Ser	Thr	Pro	Asp	Ser	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Ser	Phe	Lys	Asp	Ala	Ala	210	215	220
Thr	Glu	Lys	Phe	Arg	Ser	Ala	Ser	Val	Gly	Ala	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Met	Tyr	225	230	235
Asp	Gln	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Thr	Phe	Gln	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Glu	Ala	Thr	Lys	245	250	255
Ser	Leu	Arg	Gln	Lys	Gln	Gly	Glu	Gly	Pro	Met	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Lys	260	265	270
Gly	Gln	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Thr	Leu	Ser	Glu	Thr	Gly	Asp	Asn	Lys	Cys	275	280	285
Phe	Arg	His	Pro	Ile	Ser	Lys	Val	Arg	Ser	Val	Val	Met	Val	Val	Phe	290	295	300
Ser	Glu	Asp	Lys	Asn	Arg	Asp	Glu	Gln	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Trp	Lys	Tyr	Trp	305	310	315
His	Ser	Arg	Gln	His	Thr	Ala	Lys	Gln	Arg	Val	Leu	Asp	Ile	Ala	Asp	325	330	335
Tyr	Lys	Glu	Ser	Phe	Asn	Thr	Ile	Gly	Asn	Ile	Glu	Glu	Ile	Ala	Tyr	340	345	350
Asn	Ala	Val	Ser	Phe	Thr	Trp	Asp	Val	Asn	Glu	Glu	Ala	Lys	Ile	Phe	355	360	365
Ile	Thr	Val	Asn	Cys	Leu	Ser	Thr	Asp	Phe	Ser	Ser	Gln	Lys	Gly	Val	370	375	380
Lys	Gly	Leu	Pro	Leu	Met	Ile	Gln	Ile	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Tyr	Asn	Asn	385	390	395
Arg	Ser	Asn	Lys	Pro	Ile	His	Arg	Ala	Tyr	Cys	Gln	Ile	Lys	Val	Phe	405	410	415
Cys	Asp	Lys	Gly	Ala	Glu	Arg	Lys	Ile	Arg	Asp	Glu	Glu	Arg	Lys	Gln	420	425	430

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Asn Arg Lys Lys Gly Lys Gly Gln Ala Ser Gln Thr Gln Cys Asn Ser
 435 440 445

Ser Ser Asp Gly Lys Leu Ala Ala Ile Pro Leu Gln Lys Lys Ser Asp
 450 455 460

Ile Thr Tyr Phe Lys Thr Met Pro Asp Leu His Ser Gln Pro Val Leu
 465 470 475 480

Phe Ile Pro Asp Val His Phe Ala Asn Leu Gln Arg Thr Gly Gln Val
 485 490 495

Tyr Tyr Asn Thr Asp Asp Glu Arg Glu Gly Gly Ser Val Leu Val Lys
 500 505 510

Arg Met Phe Arg Pro Met Glu Glu Glu Phe Gly Pro Val Pro Ser Lys
 515 520 525

Gln Met Lys Glu Glu Gly Thr Lys Arg Val Leu Leu Tyr Val Arg Lys
 530 535 540

Glu Thr Asp Asp Val Phe Asp Ala Leu Met Leu Lys Ser Pro Thr Val
 545 550 555 560

Lys Gly Leu Met Glu Ala Ile Ser Glu Lys Tyr Gly Leu Pro Val Glu
 565 570 575

Lys Ile Ala Lys Leu Tyr Lys Lys Ser Lys Lys Gly Ile Leu Val Asn
 580 585 590

Met Asp Asp Asn Ile Ile Glu His Tyr Ser Asn Glu Asp Thr Phe Ile
 595 600 605

Leu Asn Met Glu Ser Met Val Glu Gly Phe Lys Val Thr Leu Met Glu
 610 615 620

Ile
 625

<210> 7
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 <212> DNA
 <213> human

<220>
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 <222> (47) .. (1867)
 <223>

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 Met Trp Met
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aat tcc att ctt cct att ttt ctt ttc agg tct gtg cgg ctg cta aag 103

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Asn	Ser	Ile	Leu	Pro	Ile	Phe	Leu	Phe	Arg	Ser	Val	Arg	Leu	Leu	Lys		
5						10					15						
aac	gac	cca	gtc	aac	ttg	cag	aaa	ttc	tct	tac	act	agt	gag	gat	gag	151	
Asn	Asp	Pro	Val	Asn	Leu	Gln	Lys	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Glu	Asp	Glu		
20					25					30					35		
gcc	tgg	aag	acg	tac	cta	gaa	aac	ccg	ttg	aca	gct	gcc	aca	aag	gcc	199	
Ala	Trp	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Asn	Pro	Leu	Thr	Ala	Ala	Thr	Lys	Ala		
				40					45					50			
atg	atg	aga	gtc	aat	gga	gat	gat	gac	agt	gtt	gcg	gcc	ttg	agc	ttc	247	
Met	Met	Arg	Val	Asn	Gly	Asp	Asp	Asp	Ser	Val	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ser	Phe		
			55					60					65				
ctc	tat	gat	tac	tac	atg	ggg	ccc	aag	gag	aag	cgg	ata	ttg	tcc	tcc	295	
Leu	Tyr	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Met	Gly	Pro	Lys	Glu	Lys	Arg	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ser		
			70				75					80					
agc	act	ggg	ggc	agg	aat	gac	caa	gga	aag	agg	tac	tac	cat	ggc	atg	343	
Ser	Thr	Gly	Gly	Arg	Asn	Asp	Gln	Gly	Lys	Arg	Tyr	Tyr	His	Gly	Met		
	85					90					95						
gaa	tat	gag	acg	gac	ctc	act	ccc	ctt	gaa	agc	ccc	aca	cac	ctc	atg	391	
Glu	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Asp	Leu	Thr	Pro	Leu	Glu	Ser	Pro	Thr	His	Leu	Met		
100					105					110					115		
aaa	ytg	ctg	aca	gag	aac	gtg	tct	gga	acc	cca	gag	tac	cca	gat	ttg	439	
Lys	Xaa	Leu	Thr	Glu	Asn	Val	Ser	Gly	Thr	Pro	Glu	Tyr	Pro	Asp	Leu		
				120					125					130			
ctc	aag	aag	aat	aac	ctg	atg	agc	ttg	gag	ggg	gcc	ttg	ccc	acc	cct	487	
Leu	Lys	Lys	Asn	Asn	Leu	Met	Ser	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ala	Leu	Pro	Thr	Pro		
			135					140					145				
ggc	aag	gca	gct	ccc	ctc	cct	gca	ggc	ccc	agc	aag	ctg	gag	gcc	ggc	535	
Gly	Lys	Ala	Ala	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ala	Gly	Pro	Ser	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ala	Gly		
		150					155					160					
tct	gtg	gac	agc	tac	ctg	tta	ccc	acy	act	gat	atg	tat	gat	aat	ggc	583	
Ser	Val	Asp	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Pro	Xaa	Thr	Asp	Met	Tyr	Asp	Asn	Gly		
	165					170					175						
tcc	ctc	aac	tcc	ttg	ttt	gag	agc	att	cat	ggg	gtg	ccg	ccc	aca	cag	631	
Ser	Leu	Asn	Ser	Leu	Phe	Glu	Ser	Ile	His	Gly	Val	Pro	Pro	Thr	Gln		
180					185					190					195		
cgc	tgg	cag	cca	gac	agc	acc	ttc	aaa	gat	gac	cca	cag	gag	tcg	atg	679	
Arg	Trp	Gln	Pro	Asp	Ser	Thr	Phe	Lys	Asp	Asp	Pro	Gln	Glu	Ser	Met		
				200					205					210			
ctc	ttc	cca	gat	atc	ctg	aaa	acc	tcc	ccg	gaa	ccc	cca	tgt	cca	gag	727	
Leu	Phe	Pro	Asp	Ile	Leu	Lys	Thr	Ser	Pro	Glu	Pro	Pro	Cys	Pro	Glu		
			215					220					225				
gac	tac	ccc	agc	ctc	aaa	agt	gac	ttt	gaa	tac	acc	ctg	ggc	tcc	ccc	775	

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Asp Tyr Pro Ser Leu Lys Ser Asp Phe Glu Tyr Thr Leu Gly Ser Pro	
230 235 240	
aaa gcc atc cac atc aag tca ggc gag tca ccc atg gcc tac ctc aac	823
Lys Ala Ile His Ile Lys Ser Gly Glu Ser Pro Met Ala Tyr Leu Asn	
245 250 255	
aaa ggc cag ttc tac ccc gtc acc ctg cgg acc cca gca ggt ggc aaa	871
Lys Gly Gln Phe Tyr Pro Val Thr Leu Arg Thr Pro Ala Gly Gly Lys	
260 265 270 275	
ggc ctt gcc ttg tcc tcc aac aaa gtc aag agt gtg gtg atg gtt gtc	919
Gly Leu Ala Leu Ser Ser Asn Lys Val Lys Ser Val Val Met Val Val	
280 285 290	
ttc gac aat gag aag gtc cca gta gag cag ctg cgc ttc tgg aag cac	967
Phe Asp Asn Glu Lys Val Pro Val Glu Gln Leu Arg Phe Trp Lys His	
295 300 305	
tgg cat tcc cgg caa ccc act gcc aag cag cgg gtc att gac gtg gct	1015
Trp His Ser Arg Gln Pro Thr Ala Lys Gln Arg Val Ile Asp Val Ala	
310 315 320	
gac tgc aaa gaa aac ttc aac act gtg gag cac att gag gag gtg gcc	1063
Asp Cys Lys Glu Asn Phe Asn Thr Val Glu His Ile Glu Glu Val Ala	
325 330 335	
tat aat gca ctg tcc ttt gtg tgg aac gtg aat gaa gag gcc aag gtg	1111
Tyr Asn Ala Leu Ser Phe Val Trp Asn Val Asn Glu Glu Ala Lys Val	
340 345 350 355	
ttc atc ggc gta aac tgt ctg agc aca gac ttt tcc tca caa aag ggg	1159
Phe Ile Gly Val Asn Cys Leu Ser Thr Asp Phe Ser Ser Gln Lys Gly	
360 365 370	
gtg aag ggt gtc ccc ctg aac ctg cag att gac acc tat gac tgt ggc	1207
Val Lys Gly Val Pro Leu Asn Leu Gln Ile Asp Thr Tyr Asp Cys Gly	
375 380 385	
ttg ggc act gag cgc ctg gta cac cgt gct gtc tgc cag atc aag atc	1255
Leu Gly Thr Glu Arg Leu Val His Arg Ala Val Cys Gln Ile Lys Ile	
390 395 400	
ttc tgt gac aag gga gct gag agg aag atg cgc gat gac gag cgg aag	1303
Phe Cys Asp Lys Gly Ala Glu Arg Lys Met Arg Asp Asp Glu Arg Lys	
405 410 415	
cag ttc cgg agg aag gtc aag tgc cct gac tcc agc aac agt ggc gtc	1351
Gln Phe Arg Arg Lys Val Lys Cys Pro Asp Ser Ser Asn Ser Gly Val	
420 425 430 435	
aag ggc tgc ctg ctg tgc ggc ttc agg ggc aat gag acg acc tac ctt	1399
Lys Gly Cys Leu Leu Ser Gly Phe Arg Gly Asn Glu Thr Thr Tyr Leu	
440 445 450	
cgg cca gag act gac ctg gag acg cca ccc gtg ctg ttc atc ccc aat	1447

- 20 -

Arg	Pro	Glu	Thr	Asp	Leu	Glu	Thr	Pro	Pro	Val	Leu	Phe	Ile	Pro	Asn	
			455					460					465			
gtg	cac	ttc	tcc	agc	ctg	cag	cgc	tct	gga	ggg	gca	gcc	ccc	tcg	gca	1495
Val	His	Phe	Ser	Ser	Leu	Gln	Arg	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ser	Ala	
		470					475				480					
gga	ccc	agc	agc	tcc	aac	agg	ctg	cct	ctg	aag	cgt	acc	tgc	tcg	ccc	1543
Gly	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ser	Asn	Arg	Leu	Pro	Leu	Lys	Arg	Thr	Cys	Ser	Pro	
	485					490					495					
ttc	act	gag	gag	ttt	gag	cct	ctg	ccc	tcc	aag	cag	gcc	aag	gaa	ggc	1591
Phe	Thr	Glu	Glu	Phe	Glu	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ser	Lys	Gln	Ala	Lys	Glu	Gly	
500					505					510				515		
gac	ctt	cag	aga	gtt	ctg	ctg	tat	gtg	cgg	agg	gag	act	gag	gag	gtg	1639
Asp	Leu	Gln	Arg	Val	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Val	Arg	Arg	Glu	Thr	Glu	Glu	Val	
				520					525					530		
ttt	gac	gcg	ctc	atg	ttg	aag	acc	cca	gac	ctg	aag	ggg	ctg	agg	aat	1687
Phe	Asp	Ala	Leu	Met	Leu	Lys	Thr	Pro	Asp	Leu	Lys	Gly	Leu	Arg	Asn	
		535						540					545			
gcg	atc	tct	gag	aag	tat	ggg	ttc	cct	gaa	gag	aac	att	tac	aaa	gtc	1735
Ala	Ile	Ser	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Phe	Pro	Glu	Glu	Asn	Ile	Tyr	Lys	Val	
		550				555						560				
tac	aag	aaa	tgc	aag	cga	gga	atc	tta	gtc	aac	atg	gac	aac	aac	atc	1783
Tyr	Lys	Lys	Cys	Lys	Arg	Gly	Ile	Leu	Val	Asn	Met	Asp	Asn	Asn	Ile	
	565					570					575					
att	cag	cat	tac	agc	aac	cac	gtc	gcc	ttc	ctg	ctg	gac	atg	ggg	gag	1831
Ile	Gln	His	Tyr	Ser	Asn	His	Val	Ala	Phe	Leu	Leu	Asp	Met	Gly	Glu	
580					585					590				595		
ctg	gac	ggc	aaa	att	cag	atc	atc	ctt	aag	gag	ctg	taa				1870
Leu	Asp	Gly	Lys	Ile	Gln	Ile	Ile	Leu	Lys	Glu	Leu					
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<210> 8
 <211> 607
 <212> PRT
 <213> human

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (117)..(117)
 <223> The 'Xaa' at location 117 stands for Leu, or Phe.

<220>
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 <222> (172)..(172)
 <223> The 'Xaa' at location 172 stands for Thr.

<400> 8
 Met Trp Met Asn Ser Ile Leu Pro Ile Phe Leu Phe Arg Ser Val Arg

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1	5	10	15
Leu Leu Lys Asn Asp Pro Val Asn Leu Gln Lys Phe Ser Tyr Thr Ser	20	25	30
Glu Asp Glu Ala Trp Lys Thr Tyr Leu Glu Asn Pro Leu Thr Ala Ala	35	40	45
Thr Lys Ala Met Met Arg Val Asn Gly Asp Asp Asp Ser Val Ala Ala	50	55	60
Leu Ser Phe Leu Tyr Asp Tyr Tyr Met Gly Pro Lys Glu Lys Arg Ile	65	70	75
Leu Ser Ser Ser Thr Gly Gly Arg Asn Asp Gln Gly Lys Arg Tyr Tyr	85	90	95
His Gly Met Glu Tyr Glu Thr Asp Leu Thr Pro Leu Glu Ser Pro Thr	100	105	110
His Leu Met Lys Xaa Leu Thr Glu Asn Val Ser Gly Thr Pro Glu Tyr	115	120	125
Pro Asp Leu Leu Lys Lys Asn Asn Leu Met Ser Leu Glu Gly Ala Leu	130	135	140
Pro Thr Pro Gly Lys Ala Ala Pro Leu Pro Ala Gly Pro Ser Lys Leu	145	150	155
Glu Ala Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Tyr Leu Leu Pro Xaa Thr Asp Met Tyr	165	170	175
Asp Asn Gly Ser Leu Asn Ser Leu Phe Glu Ser Ile His Gly Val Pro	180	185	190
Pro Thr Gln Arg Trp Gln Pro Asp Ser Thr Phe Lys Asp Asp Pro Gln	195	200	205
Glu Ser Met Leu Phe Pro Asp Ile Leu Lys Thr Ser Pro Glu Pro Pro	210	215	220
Cys Pro Glu Asp Tyr Pro Ser Leu Lys Ser Asp Phe Glu Tyr Thr Leu	225	230	235
Gly Ser Pro Lys Ala Ile His Ile Lys Ser Gly Glu Ser Pro Met Ala	245	250	255
Tyr Leu Asn Lys Gly Gln Phe Tyr Pro Val Thr Leu Arg Thr Pro Ala	260	265	270
Gly Gly Lys Gly Leu Ala Leu Ser Ser Asn Lys Val Lys Ser Val Val	275	280	285
Met Val Val Phe Asp Asn Glu Lys Val Pro Val Glu Gln Leu Arg Phe	290	295	300

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Trp	Lys	His	Trp	His	Ser	Arg	Gln	Pro	Thr	Ala	Lys	Gln	Arg	Val	Ile	305	310	315	320
Asp	Val	Ala	Asp	Cys	Lys	Glu	Asn	Phe	Asn	Thr	Val	Glu	His	Ile	Glu	325	330	335	
Glu	Val	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Leu	Ser	Phe	Val	Trp	Asn	Val	Asn	Glu	Glu	340	345	350	
Ala	Lys	Val	Phe	Ile	Gly	Val	Asn	Cys	Leu	Ser	Thr	Asp	Phe	Ser	Ser	355	360	365	
Gln	Lys	Gly	Val	Lys	Gly	Val	Pro	Leu	Asn	Leu	Gln	Ile	Asp	Thr	Tyr	370	375	380	
Asp	Cys	Gly	Leu	Gly	Thr	Glu	Arg	Leu	Val	His	Arg	Ala	Val	Cys	Gln	385	390	395	400
Ile	Lys	Ile	Phe	Cys	Asp	Lys	Gly	Ala	Glu	Arg	Lys	Met	Arg	Asp	Asp	405	410	415	
Glu	Arg	Lys	Gln	Phe	Arg	Arg	Lys	Val	Lys	Cys	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ser	Asn	420	425	430	
Ser	Gly	Val	Lys	Gly	Cys	Leu	Leu	Ser	Gly	Phe	Arg	Gly	Asn	Glu	Thr	435	440	445	
Thr	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Pro	Glu	Thr	Asp	Leu	Glu	Thr	Pro	Pro	Val	Leu	Phe	450	455	460	
Ile	Pro	Asn	Val	His	Phe	Ser	Ser	Leu	Gln	Arg	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala	465	470	475	480
Pro	Ser	Ala	Gly	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ser	Asn	Arg	Leu	Pro	Leu	Lys	Arg	Thr	485	490	495	
Cys	Ser	Pro	Phe	Thr	Glu	Glu	Phe	Glu	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ser	Lys	Gln	Ala	500	505	510	
Lys	Glu	Gly	Asp	Leu	Gln	Arg	Val	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Val	Arg	Arg	Glu	Thr	515	520	525	
Glu	Glu	Val	Phe	Asp	Ala	Leu	Met	Leu	Lys	Thr	Pro	Asp	Leu	Lys	Gly	530	535	540	
Leu	Arg	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ser	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Phe	Pro	Glu	Glu	Asn	Ile	545	550	555	560
Tyr	Lys	Val	Tyr	Lys	Lys	Cys	Lys	Arg	Gly	Ile	Leu	Val	Asn	Met	Asp	565	570	575	
Asn	Asn	Ile	Ile	Gln	His	Tyr	Ser	Asn	His	Val	Ala	Phe	Leu	Leu	Asp	580	585	590	
Met	Gly	Glu	Leu	Asp	Gly	Lys	Ile	Gln	Ile	Ile	Leu	Lys	Glu	Leu		595	600	605	

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<210> 9
<211> 3113
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
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<222> (2634)..(2634)
<223> n = any nucleotide

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (2968)..(2968)
<223> n = any nucleotide

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caagtgtgta aaaacgtgcc cttcaacatc gtctctcccc atagcaacca gctgggcatt 180
gataagagag gccatctgac agtccccgat acaacagtca ctgtctccat agcgaccatg 240
cctaccact ccataagac agaaatccag ccgcacggct ttgctgtggg aatccctcca 300
gccgtgtacc actctgagcc caccgaacgc gtgggtggttt ttgaccggag cctcagcact 360
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cggatgccgg gcatgaattc agaggactat gtctttgaca atgtttcttg gaacaacttt 540
gagtataccc tggaagcctc caagtcactg cggcagaagc aaggggacag cactatgaca 600
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attcaccacc ctatcagcaa agttcgaagt gtgatcatgg tggtttttgc tgaagacaaa 720
agcagagaag accagctgag aactggaag tactggcact cccgtcagca cacggccaaa 780
cagaggtgca ttgacattgc tgactacaaa gaaagtttca aactatcag caacattgag 840
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gaacgaaaac agagcaagag aaaagtgtct gacgttaaag tgcagctgct tccctcacac 1140

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aaacggacag acatcacagt gttcaagccc ttctggacc tcgacactca gcctgtcctc	1200
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gcgagagagg ggaaggcagt agcttgtctt tgaggctttt gtgttctcgc ctgacctcag	2040
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agcatcagct accgtgtgtt tgaactggaa ggcattcatg aatttacata actgtggcag	2760
gggaatgttt tgtgcacact taaatattta agaacaaaac gaaactttac aatgtaaytt	2820

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tataatgaat cctgtaacag aaatacaatt gcgggtttct ttaggttcag ggaactagaa 2880
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aagtatgtga acaaaatagc tggttttnta agatacgga tacgggtcat ataacaatat 3000
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<211> 536
<212> PRT
<213> murine

<400> 10
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Leu Lys Asn Val Pro Phe Asn Ile Val Leu Pro His Ser Asn Gln Leu
35 40 45
Gly Ile Asp Lys Arg Gly His Leu Thr Ala Pro Asp Thr Thr Val Thr
50 55 60
Val Ser Ile Ala Thr Met Pro Thr His Ser Ile Lys Thr Glu Ile Gln
65 70 75 80
Pro His Gly Phe Ala Val Gly Ile Pro Pro Ala Val Tyr His Ser Glu
85 90 95
Pro Thr Glu Arg Val Val Val Phe Asp Arg Ser Leu Ser Thr Asp Gln
100 105 110
Phe Ser Ser Gly Thr Gln Pro Pro Asn Ala Gln Arg Arg Thr Pro Asp
115 120 125
Ser Thr Phe Ser Glu Thr Phe Lys Glu Gly Val Gln Glu Val Phe Phe
130 135 140
Pro Ser Glu Leu Ser Leu Arg Met Pro Gly Met Asn Ser Glu Asp Tyr
145 150 155 160
Val Phe Asp Asn Val Ser Gly Asn Asn Phe Glu Tyr Thr Leu Glu Ala
165 170 175
Ser Lys Ser Leu Arg Gln Lys Gln Gly Asp Ser Thr Met Thr Tyr Leu
180 185 190
Asn Lys Gly Gln Phe Tyr Pro Val Thr Leu Lys Glu Gly Ser Ser Asn
195 200 205

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Glu	Gly	Ile	His	His	Pro	Ile	Ser	Lys	Val	Arg	Ser	Val	Ile	Met	Val	210	215	220	
Val	Phe	Ala	Glu	Asp	Lys	Ser	Arg	Glu	Asp	Gln	Leu	Arg	His	Trp	Lys	225	230	235	240
Tyr	Trp	His	Ser	Arg	Gln	His	Thr	Ala	Lys	Gln	Arg	Cys	Ile	Asp	Ile	245	250	255	
Ala	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Ser	Phe	Asn	Thr	Ile	Ser	Asn	Ile	Glu	Glu	Ile	260	265	270	
Ala	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ser	Phe	Thr	Trp	Asp	Ile	Asn	Asp	Glu	Ala	Lys	275	280	285	
Val	Phe	Ile	Ser	Val	Asn	Cys	Leu	Ser	Thr	Asp	Phe	Ser	Ser	Gln	Lys	290	295	300	
Gly	Val	Lys	Gly	Leu	Pro	Leu	Asn	Ile	Gln	Ile	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Tyr	305	310	315	320
Asn	Asn	Arg	Ser	Asn	Lys	Pro	Val	His	Arg	Ala	Tyr	Cys	Gln	Ile	Lys	325	330	335	
Val	Phe	Cys	Asp	Lys	Gly	Ala	Glu	Arg	Lys	Ile	Arg	Asp	Glu	Glu	Arg	340	345	350	
Lys	Gln	Ser	Lys	Arg	Lys	Val	Ser	Asp	Val	Lys	Val	Gln	Leu	Leu	Pro	355	360	365	
Ser	His	Lys	Arg	Thr	Asp	Ile	Thr	Val	Phe	Lys	Pro	Phe	Leu	Asp	Leu	370	375	380	
Asp	Thr	Gln	Pro	Val	Leu	Phe	Ile	Pro	Asp	Val	His	Phe	Thr	Asn	Leu	385	390	395	400
Gln	Arg	Gly	Ser	His	Val	Leu	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser	Glu	Glu	Leu	Glu	Gly	405	410	415	
Glu	Gly	Ser	Val	Leu	Lys	Arg	Gly	Pro	Phe	Gly	Thr	Glu	Asp	Asp	Phe	420	425	430	
Gly	Val	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ala	Lys	Leu	Thr	Arg	Thr	Glu	Glu	Pro	Lys	Arg	435	440	445	
Val	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Val	Arg	Lys	Glu	Ser	Glu	Glu	Val	Phe	Asp	Ala	Leu	450	455	460	
Met	Leu	Lys	Thr	Pro	Ser	Leu	Lys	Gly	Leu	Met	Glu	Ala	Ile	Ser	Asp	465	470	475	480
Lys	Tyr	Asp	Val	Pro	His	Asp	Lys	Ile	Gly	Lys	Ile	Phe	Lys	Lys	Cys	485	490	495	
Lys	Lys	Gly	Ile	Leu	Val	Asn	Met	Asp	Asp	Asn	Ile	Val	Lys	His	Tyr	500	505	510	

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Ser Asn Glu Asp Thr Phe Gln Leu Gln Ile Glu Glu Ala Gly Gly Ser
515 520 525

Tyr Lys Leu Thr Leu Thr Glu Ile
530 535

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<211> 3452
<212> DNA
<213> murine

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<223> n = any nucleotide

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<223> n = any nucleotide

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gcgatgacac aggagtacga caacaaaagg cccgtgctgg tacttcagaa tgaagccctc 180
taccacagc ggcgctccta taccagttag gatgaagcct ggaagtcgtt cctggaaaac 240
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tatcctgtca ccttaaagga aggaagcagc aatgaaggga ttcaccaccc tatcagcaaa 1020

- 28 -

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cactggaagt actggcactc ccgtcagcac acggccaaac agagggtgcat tgacattgct	1140
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<212> PRT
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Glu Ala Leu Tyr Pro Gln Arg Arg Ser Tyr Thr Ser Glu Asp Glu Ala
20          25          30

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Trp Lys Ser Phe Leu Glu Asn Pro Leu Thr Ala Ala Thr Lys Ala Met
35          40          45

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Met Ser Ile Asn Gly Asp Glu Asp Ser Ala Ala Ala Leu Gly Leu Leu
50          55          60

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Tyr Asp Tyr Tyr Lys Val Pro Arg Glu Arg Arg Ser Ser Ala Val Lys
65          70          75          80

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Pro Glu Gly Glu His Pro Glu Pro Glu His Ser Lys Arg Asn Ser Ile
85          90          95

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Pro Asn Val Thr Glu Gln Pro Leu Ile Ser Ala Gly Glu Asn Arg Val
100         105         110

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Gln Val Leu Lys Asn Val Pro Phe Asn Ile Val Leu Pro His Ser Asn
115         120         125

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- 30 -

Gln Leu Gly Ile Asp Lys Arg Gly His Leu Thr Ala Pro Asp Thr Thr
130 135 140

Val Thr Val Ser Ile Ala Thr Met Pro Thr His Ser Ile Lys Thr Glu
145 150 155 160

Ile Gln Pro His Gly Phe Ala Val Gly Ile Pro Pro Ala Val Tyr His
165 170 175

Ser Glu Pro Thr Glu Arg Val Val Phe Asp Arg Ser Leu Ser Thr
180 185 190

Asp Gln Phe Ser Ser Gly Thr Gln Pro Pro Asn Ala Gln Arg Arg Thr
195 200 205

Pro Asp Ser Thr Phe Ser Glu Thr Phe Lys Glu Gly Val Gln Glu Val
210 215 220

Phe Phe Pro Ser Glu Leu Ser Leu Arg Met Pro Gly Met Asn Ser Glu
225 230 235 240

Asp Tyr Val Phe Asp Asn Val Ser Gly Asn Asn Phe Glu Tyr Thr Leu
245 250 255

Glu Ala Ser Lys Ser Leu Arg Gln Lys Gln Gly Asp Ser Thr Met Thr
260 265 270

Tyr Leu Asn Lys Gly Gln Phe Tyr Pro Val Thr Leu Lys Glu Gly Ser
275 280 285

Ser Asn Glu Gly Ile His His Pro Ile Ser Lys Val Arg Ser Val Ile
290 295 300

Met Val Val Phe Ala Glu Asp Lys Ser Arg Glu Asp Gln Leu Arg His
305 310 315 320

Trp Lys Tyr Trp His Ser Arg Gln His Thr Ala Lys Gln Arg Cys Ile
325 330 335

Asp Ile Ala Asp Tyr Lys Glu Ser Phe Asn Thr Ile Ser Asn Ile Glu
340 345 350

Glu Ile Ala Tyr Asn Ala Ile Ser Phe Thr Trp Asp Ile Asn Asp Glu
355 360 365

Ala Lys Val Phe Ile Ser Val Asn Cys Leu Ser Thr Asp Phe Ser Ser
370 375 380

Gln Lys Gly Val Lys Gly Leu Pro Leu Asn Ile Gln Ile Asp Thr Tyr
385 390 395 400

Ser Tyr Asn Asn Arg Ser Asn Lys Pro Val His Arg Ala Tyr Cys Gln
405 410 415

Ile Lys Val Phe Cys Asp Lys Gly Ala Glu Arg Lys Ile Arg Asp Glu

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420	425	430
Glu Arg Lys Gln Ser Lys Arg Lys Val Ser Asp Val Lys Val Gln Leu		
435	440	445
Leu Pro Ser His Lys Arg Thr Asp Ile Thr Val Phe Lys Pro Phe Leu		
450	455	460
Asp Leu Asp Thr Gln Pro Val Leu Phe Ile Pro Asp Val His Phe Thr		
465	470	475
Asn Leu Gln Arg Gly Ser His Val Leu Ser Leu Pro Ser Glu Glu Leu		
485	490	495
Glu Gly Glu Gly Ser Val Leu Lys Arg Gly Pro Phe Gly Thr Glu Asp		
500	505	510
Asp Phe Gly Val Pro Pro Pro Ala Lys Leu Thr Arg Thr Glu Glu Pro		
515	520	525
Lys Arg Val Leu Leu Tyr Val Arg Lys Glu Ser Glu Glu Val Phe Asp		
530	535	540
Ala Leu Met Leu Lys Thr Pro Ser Leu Lys Gly Leu Met Glu Ala Ile		
545	550	555
Ser Asp Lys Tyr Asp Val Pro His Asp Lys Ile Gly Lys Ile Phe Lys		
565	570	575
Lys Cys Lys Lys Gly Ile Leu Val Asn Met Asp Asp Asn Ile Val Lys		
580	585	590
His Tyr Ser Asn Glu Asp Thr Phe Gln Leu Gln Ile Glu Glu Ala Gly		
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Gly Ser Tyr Lys Leu Thr Leu Thr Glu Ile		
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gatgaggcct ggaagtcata tctggagaac cccctgactg cggccaccaa ggcgatgatg	240
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aattcgaagc gcgagcagta cagtgtatcc atcaccgaga gctctgccgt catccccgtg	540
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cactatcccc gcgcggacag tgaggagcag cgcgtggtta tctttgaaca gactcagtac	660
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gacattgctg attacaagga gagcttcaac accatcggga acattgaaga gatcgcatat	1140
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 35 40
 Lys Ala Met Met Ser Ile Asn Gly Asp Glu Asp Ser Ala Ala Ala Leu 60
 50 55
 Gly Leu Leu Tyr Asp Tyr Tyr Lys Val Pro Arg Asp Lys Arg Leu Leu 80
 65 70 75
 Ser Val Ser Lys Ala Ser Asp Ser Gln Glu Asp Gln Asp Lys Arg Asn 95
 85 90
 Cys Leu Gly Thr Ser Glu Ala Gln Ile Asn Leu Ser Gly Gly Glu Asn 110
 100 105
 Arg Val Gln Val Leu Lys Thr Val Pro Val Asn Leu Cys Leu Ser Gln 125
 115 120
 Asp His Met Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Glu Gln Tyr Ser Val Ser Ile Thr 140
 130 135
 Glu Ser Ser Ala Val Ile Pro Val Ser Gly Ile Thr Val Val Lys Ala 160
 145 150 155
 Glu Asp Phe Thr Pro Val Phe Met Ala Pro Pro Val His Tyr Pro Arg 175
 165 170
 Ala Asp Ser Glu Glu Gln Arg Val Val Ile Phe Glu Gln Thr Gln Tyr 190
 180 185
 Asp Leu Pro Ser Ile Ala Ser His Ser Ser Tyr Leu Lys Asp Asp Gln 205
 195 200
 Arg Ser Thr Pro Asp Ser Thr Tyr Ser Glu Ser Phe Lys Asp Gly Ala 220
 210 215
 Ser Glu Lys Phe Arg Ser Thr Ser Val Gly Ala Asp Glu Tyr Thr Tyr 240
 225 230 235

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Asp Gln Thr Gly Ser Gly Thr Phe Gln Tyr Thr Leu Glu Ala Thr Lys
 245 250 255
 Ser Leu Arg Gln Lys Gln Gly Glu Gly Pro Met Thr Tyr Leu Asn Lys
 260 265 270
 Gly Gln Phe Tyr Ala Ile Thr Leu Ser Glu Thr Gly Asp Asn Lys Cys
 275 280 285
 Phe Arg His Pro Ile Ser Lys Val Arg Ser Val Val Met Val Val Phe
 290 295 300
 Ser Glu Asp Lys Asn Arg Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Tyr Trp Lys Tyr Trp
 305 310 315 320
 His Ser Arg Gln His Thr Ala Lys Gln Arg Val Leu Asp Ile Ala Asp
 325 330 335
 Tyr Lys Glu Ser Phe Asn Thr Ile Gly Asn Ile Glu Glu Ile Ala Tyr
 340 345 350
 Asn Ala Val Ser Phe Thr Trp Asp Val Asn Glu Glu Ala Lys Ile Phe
 355 360 365
 Ile Thr Val Asn Cys Leu Ser Thr Asp Phe Ser Ser Gln Lys Gly Val
 370 375 380
 Lys Gly Leu Pro Leu Met Ile Gln Ile Asp Thr Tyr Ser Tyr Asn Asn
 385 390 395 400
 Arg Ser Asn Lys Pro Ile His Arg Ala Tyr Cys Gln Ile Lys Val Phe
 405 410 415
 Cys Asp Lys Gly Ala Glu Arg Lys Ile Arg Asp Glu Glu Arg Lys Gln
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 Asn Arg Lys Lys Gly Lys Gly Gln Ala Ser Gln Ala Gln Cys Asn Asn
 435 440 445
 Ser Ser Asp Gly Lys Met Ala Ala Ile Pro Leu Gln Lys Lys Ser Asp
 450 455 460
 Ile Thr Tyr Phe Lys Thr Met Pro Asp Leu His Ser Gln Pro Val Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Phe Ile Pro Asp Val His Phe Ala Asn Leu Gln Arg Thr Gly Gln Val
 485 490 495
 Tyr Tyr Asn Thr Asp Asp Glu Arg Glu Gly Ser Ser Val Leu Val Lys
 500 505 510
 Arg Met Phe Arg Pro Met Glu Glu Glu Phe Gly Pro Thr Pro Ser Lys
 515 520 525
 Gln Ile Lys Glu Glu Asn Val Lys Arg Val Leu Leu Tyr Val Arg Lys

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530	535	540
Glu Asn Asp Asp Val Phe Asp Ala Leu Met Leu Lys Ser Pro Thr Val		
545	550	555 560
Lys Gly Leu Met Glu Ala Leu Ser Glu Lys Tyr Gly Leu Pro Val Glu		
	565	570 575
Lys Ile Thr Lys Leu Tyr Lys Lys Ser Lys Lys Gly Ile Leu Val Asn		
	580	585 590
Met Asp Asp Asn Ile Ile Glu His Tyr Ser Asn Glu Asp Thr Phe Ile		
	595	600 605
Leu Asn Met Glu Ser Met Val Glu Gly Phe Lys Ile Thr Leu Met Glu		
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Ile
625

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<212> DNA
<213> murine

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<222> (200)..(2008)
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<223> n = any nucleotide

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gaggagaatt aagagacgag tggtcagcag cgctgtcgag ccaaccagag acggatcgct	180
ggaacctcgg agaaggaag atg tcg aat gaa ctt gat ttc agg tct gtg cgg	232
Met Ser Asn Glu Leu Asp Phe Arg Ser Val Arg	
1 5 10	
ttg ctg aag aat gac cct gtg agc ttc cag aag ttt ccc tac agt aat	280
Leu Leu Lys Asn Asp Pro Val Ser Phe Gln Lys Phe Pro Tyr Ser Asn	
15 20 25	
gag gac gag gcc tgg aag aca tac ctg gag aac cct ttg acg gct gcc	328
Glu Asp Glu Ala Trp Lys Thr Tyr Leu Glu Asn Pro Leu Thr Ala Ala	
30 35 40	
acc aaa gcc atg atg aga gtc aac ggg gac gag gag agt gtg gct gct	376
Thr Lys Ala Met Met Arg Val Asn Gly Asp Glu Glu Ser Val Ala Ala	

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45	50	55	
ctg agc ttc ctc tac gac tac tat atg ggt ccc aag gag aag cgg ata			424
Leu Ser Phe Leu Tyr Asp Tyr Tyr Met Gly Pro Lys Glu Lys Arg Ile			
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ctg tcc tcc agc act ggt ggc cgg aat gac caa gga aag aag ttc tac			472
Leu Ser Ser Ser Thr Gly Gly Arg Asn Asp Gln Gly Lys Lys Phe Tyr			
	80	85	90
cac agc atg gac tat gag ccg gat ctt gcc ccc ctc gag agc ccc aca			520
His Ser Met Asp Tyr Glu Pro Asp Leu Ala Pro Leu Glu Ser Pro Thr			
	95	100	105
cac ctc atg aaa ttt ttg aca gag aac gtg tct gga agt cca gac tac			568
His Leu Met Lys Phe Leu Thr Glu Asn Val Ser Gly Ser Pro Asp Tyr			
	110	115	120
aca gac cag ctc aag aaa aac aat ctg cta ggc ttg gag ggg gtt cta			616
Thr Asp Gln Leu Lys Lys Asn Asn Leu Leu Gly Leu Glu Gly Val Leu			
	125	130	135
ccc acc ccc ggc aag acc aat acc gtc ccc cca ggt ccg agt aaa ctg			664
Pro Thr Pro Gly Lys Thr Asn Thr Val Pro Pro Gly Pro Ser Lys Leu			
	140	145	150
gaa gcc agc tcc atg gac agc tac ctc ttg ccc gcc agt gac ata tat			712
Glu Ala Ser Ser Met Asp Ser Tyr Leu Leu Pro Ala Ser Asp Ile Tyr			
	160	165	170
gac aat ggc tcc ctc aac tca tta ttt gag agc att cat ggg gtt cca			760
Asp Asn Gly Ser Leu Asn Ser Leu Phe Glu Ser Ile His Gly Val Pro			
	175	180	185
ccc aca cag cgc tgg cag cca gac agc acc ttc aaa gat gac cca cag			808
Pro Thr Gln Arg Trp Gln Pro Asp Ser Thr Phe Lys Asp Asp Pro Gln			
	190	195	200
gag tct ctg ctc ttc cct gat att ctg aag aca tcc ccg gac ccc cca			856
Glu Ser Leu Leu Phe Pro Asp Ile Leu Lys Thr Ser Pro Asp Pro Pro			
	205	210	215
tgc cca gag gat tat cca ggc ctc aag agt gac ttt gaa tac acc ctg			904
Cys Pro Glu Asp Tyr Pro Gly Leu Lys Ser Asp Phe Glu Tyr Thr Leu			
	220	225	230
ggc tcc ccc aaa gcc att cac atc aaa gca ggg gag tca ccc atg gcc			952
Gly Ser Pro Lys Ala Ile His Ile Lys Ala Gly Glu Ser Pro Met Ala			
	240	245	250
tac ctc aac aag ggt cag ttc tac ccc gtc acc cta cgc acc cca gca			1000
Tyr Leu Asn Lys Gly Gln Phe Tyr Pro Val Thr Leu Arg Thr Pro Ala			
	255	260	265
gga ggg aaa ggc ctc gct ctg tcc tcc agc aaa gtc aag agc gtg gtg			1048
Gly Gly Lys Gly Leu Ala Leu Ser Ser Ser Lys Val Lys Ser Val Val			

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270	275	280	
atg gtc gtg ttc gat aat gac aag gtc ccc gtg gag cag ctg cgt ttc			1096
Met Val Val Phe Asp Asn Asp Lys Val Pro Val Glu Gln Leu Arg Phe			
285	290	295	
tgg agg cac tgg cat tcc cgg cag ccc acc gcc aag cag cgc gtc atc			1144
Trp Arg His Trp His Ser Arg Gln Pro Thr Ala Lys Gln Arg Val Ile			
300	305	310	315
gac gta gct gac tgt aag gaa aac ttc aac acg gtc cag cac att gaa			1192
Asp Val Ala Asp Cys Lys Glu Asn Phe Asn Thr Val Gln His Ile Glu			
	320	325	330
gag gtg gcc tat aac gcg ctg tcc ttt gtg tgg aat gtc aac gag gaa			1240
Glu Val Ala Tyr Asn Ala Leu Ser Phe Val Trp Asn Val Asn Glu Glu			
	335	340	345
gcc aag gtg ttt atc ggt gtc aac tgt ctg agc aca gac ttc tcc tcg			1288
Ala Lys Val Phe Ile Gly Val Asn Cys Leu Ser Thr Asp Phe Ser Ser			
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cag aag gga gtg aag ggt gtc ccc ctg aac ttg caa att gac acc tat			1336
Gln Lys Gly Val Lys Gly Val Pro Leu Asn Leu Gln Ile Asp Thr Tyr			
	365	370	375
gac tgt gga gca ggc act gag cgc ctg gta cac cgt gct gtc tgc cag			1384
Asp Cys Gly Ala Gly Thr Glu Arg Leu Val His Arg Ala Val Cys Gln			
	380	385	390
atc aag atc ttc tgt gat aag gga gct gag agg aag atg cgc gat gat			1432
Ile Lys Ile Phe Cys Asp Lys Gly Ala Glu Arg Lys Met Arg Asp Asp			
	400	405	410
gaa cgg aag cag ttt cga agg aag gtc aag tgc cca gac tcc agt aac			1480
Glu Arg Lys Gln Phe Arg Arg Lys Val Lys Cys Pro Asp Ser Ser Asn			
	415	420	425
aat gca gga atc aag ggc tgc ctg ctg tca ggc ttc agg ggc aat gag			1528
Asn Ala Gly Ile Lys Gly Cys Leu Leu Ser Gly Phe Arg Gly Asn Glu			
	430	435	440
acc aca tac ttg cgg cca gaa act gac ctg gag acc cag cct gtg ttg			1576
Thr Thr Tyr Leu Arg Pro Glu Thr Asp Leu Glu Thr Gln Pro Val Leu			
	445	450	455
ttt atc ccc aat ctg cat ttt tcc agc cta cag cgc cca gga ggg gtt			1624
Phe Ile Pro Asn Leu His Phe Ser Ser Leu Gln Arg Pro Gly Gly Val			
	460	465	470
gtc ccc tca gca gga cac agc agc tct gac agg ctg cct ctg aag cga			1672
Val Pro Ser Ala Gly His Ser Ser Ser Asp Arg Leu Pro Leu Lys Arg			
	480	485	490
acc tgc tca ccc ttt gct gag gag ttt gag cct ctt cct tct aaa caa			1720
Thr Cys Ser Pro Phe Ala Glu Glu Phe Glu Pro Leu Pro Ser Lys Gln			

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495	500	505	
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Ala Lys 510	Ala Arg Val Leu Leu Tyr 515	Val Arg Arg Glu 520	
aca gag gag gtg ttt gac gcg ctc atg ttg aag acc ccg gac ctg aag			1816
Thr Glu Glu Val Phe Asp 525	Ala Leu Met Leu Lys 530	Thr Pro Asp Leu Lys 535	
ggc ctg agg aat gcg atc tct gag aag tac ggc ctc ccc gag gag aat			1864
Gly Leu Arg Asn Ala Ile Ser Glu Lys Tyr 540	Gly Leu Pro Glu Glu Asn 545		555
att tgc aaa gtc tac aag aaa tgc aag cga ggc atc ctg gtt aac atg			1912
Ile Cys Lys Val Tyr Lys Lys Cys Lys 560	Arg Gly Ile Leu Val Asn Met 565		570
gac aac aac atc atc caa cac tac agc aac cac gtg gcc ttc ctg ctg			1960
Asp Asn Asn Ile Ile Gln His Tyr Ser Asn His Val Ala Phe Leu Leu 575			585
gac atg ggt gag ctg gac ggc aag atc cag atc atc ctg aag gag cta			2008
Asp Met 590	Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Lys Ile Gln Ile Ile Leu Lys Glu Leu 595		600
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<212> PRT

<213> murine

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<223> n = any nucleotide

<400> 16

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          20           25           30

Lys Thr Tyr Leu Glu Asn Pro Leu Thr Ala Ala Thr Lys Ala Met Met
          35           40           45

Arg Val Asn Gly Asp Glu Glu Ser Val Ala Ala Leu Ser Phe Leu Tyr
          50           55           60

Asp Tyr Tyr Met Gly Pro Lys Glu Lys Arg Ile Leu Ser Ser Ser Thr
65           70           75           80

Gly Gly Arg Asn Asp Gln Gly Lys Lys Phe Tyr His Ser Met Asp Tyr
          85           90           95

Glu Pro Asp Leu Ala Pro Leu Glu Ser Pro Thr His Leu Met Lys Phe
          100          105          110

Leu Thr Glu Asn Val Ser Gly Ser Pro Asp Tyr Thr Asp Gln Leu Lys
          115          120          125

Lys Asn Asn Leu Leu Gly Leu Glu Gly Val Leu Pro Thr Pro Gly Lys
          130          135          140

Thr Asn Thr Val Pro Pro Gly Pro Ser Lys Leu Glu Ala Ser Ser Met
145          150          155          160

Asp Ser Tyr Leu Leu Pro Ala Ser Asp Ile Tyr Asp Asn Gly Ser Leu
          165          170          175

Asn Ser Leu Phe Glu Ser Ile His Gly Val Pro Pro Thr Gln Arg Trp
          180          185          190

Gln Pro Asp Ser Thr Phe Lys Asp Asp Pro Gln Glu Ser Leu Leu Phe
          195          200          205

Pro Asp Ile Leu Lys Thr Ser Pro Asp Pro Pro Cys Pro Glu Asp Tyr
          210          215          220

Pro Gly Leu Lys Ser Asp Phe Glu Tyr Thr Leu Gly Ser Pro Lys Ala
225          230          235          240

Ile His Ile Lys Ala Gly Glu Ser Pro Met Ala Tyr Leu Asn Lys Gly

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245										250					255				
Gln	Phe	Tyr	Pro	Val	Thr	Leu	Arg	Thr	Pro	Ala	Gly	Gly	Lys	Gly	Leu				
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Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Lys	Val	Lys	Ser	Val	Val	Met	Val	Val	Phe	Asp				
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Asn	Asp	Lys	Val	Pro	Val	Glu	Gln	Leu	Arg	Phe	Trp	Arg	His	Trp	His				
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Ser	Arg	Gln	Pro	Thr	Ala	Lys	Gln	Arg	Val	Ile	Asp	Val	Ala	Asp	Cys				
305					310					315					320				
Lys	Glu	Asn	Phe	Asn	Thr	Val	Gln	His	Ile	Glu	Glu	Val	Ala	Tyr	Asn				
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Ala	Leu	Ser	Phe	Val	Trp	Asn	Val	Asn	Glu	Glu	Ala	Lys	Val	Phe	Ile				
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Gly	Val	Asn	Cys	Leu	Ser	Thr	Asp	Phe	Ser	Ser	Gln	Lys	Gly	Val	Lys				
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Gly	Val	Pro	Leu	Asn	Leu	Gln	Ile	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Cys	Gly	Ala	Gly				
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Thr	Glu	Arg	Leu	Val	His	Arg	Ala	Val	Cys	Gln	Ile	Lys	Ile	Phe	Cys				
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Arg	Arg	Lys	Val	Lys	Cys	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ser	Asn	Asn	Ala	Gly	Ile	Lys				
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Gly	Cys	Leu	Leu	Ser	Gly	Phe	Arg	Gly	Asn	Glu	Thr	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Arg				
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Pro	Glu	Thr	Asp	Leu	Glu	Thr	Gln	Pro	Val	Leu	Phe	Ile	Pro	Asn	Leu				
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His	Phe	Ser	Ser	Leu	Gln	Arg	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Val	Pro	Ser	Ala	Gly				
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Ile Ser Glu Lys Tyr Gly Leu Pro Glu Glu Asn Ile Cys Lys Val Tyr
545 550 555 560

Lys Lys Cys Lys Arg Gly Ile Leu Val Asn Met Asp Asn Asn Ile Ile
565 570 575

Gln His Tyr Ser Asn His Val Ala Phe Leu Leu Asp Met Gly Glu Leu
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Asp Gly Lys Ile Gln Ile Ile Leu Lys Glu Leu
595 600

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<213> Drosophila

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 <212> PRT
 <213> murine

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 Gln His Thr His Ser Arg Leu Gly Val Gly Val Gly Val Gly Ile Leu
 35 40 45
 Ser Asp Ala Ser Leu Ser Pro Ile Gln Gln Gly Ser Gly Gly His Ser
 50 55 60
 Gly Gly Gly Asn Thr Asn Ser Ser Pro Leu Ala Pro Asn Gly Val Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Leu Thr Thr Met His Arg Ser Pro Asp Ser Pro Gln Pro Glu Leu
 85 90 95
 Ala Thr Met Thr Asn Val Asn Val Leu Asp Leu His Thr Asp Asn Ser
 100 105 110
 Lys Leu Tyr Asp Lys Glu Ala Val Phe Ile Tyr Glu Thr Pro Lys Val
 115 120 125
 Val Met Pro Ala Asp Gly Gly Gly Gly Asn Asn Ser Asp Glu Gly His
 130 135 140
 Ala Ile Asp Ala Arg Ile Ala Ala Gln Met Gly Asn Gln Ala Gln Gln
 145 150 155 160
 Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Thr Glu His Gln Pro Leu Ala Lys Ile
 165 170 175
 Glu Phe Asp Glu Asn Gln Ile Ile Arg Val Val Gly Pro Asn Gly Glu
 180 185 190
 Gln Gln Gln Ile Ile Ser Arg Glu Ile Ile Asn Gly Glu His His Ile

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Asp	Pro	Ser	Lys	Leu	Met	Pro	Asn	Asp	Asn	Ala	Val	Ala	Thr	Ala	Met
225					230					235					240
Tyr	Asn	Gln	Ala	Gln	Lys	Met	Asn	Asn	Asp	His	Gly	Gln	Ala	Val	Tyr
				245					250					255	
Gln	Thr	Ser	Pro	Leu	Pro	Leu	Asp	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	His	Tyr	Ser	Gly
			260					265					270		
Gly	Asn	Asp	Ser	Asn	Val	Ile	Lys	Thr	Glu	Ala	Asp	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Asp
	275						280					285			
His	Lys	Lys	His	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser
290						295					300				
Ile	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Ser	Asp	Pro	Asn	Gly	Val	Asn	Val	Lys	Gln	Leu
305					310					315					320
Pro	His	Leu	Thr	Val	Pro	Gln	Lys	Leu	Asp	Pro	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Ala
				325					330					335	
Asp	Lys	His	Ile	Asp	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Asp	Gly	Ser	Lys	Thr	Val	Ile
			340					345					350		
Tyr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Asp	Gln	Lys	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Gly	Asp
			355				360					365			
Ile	Gly	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser	Asp	Gly	Gln	Val	Val	Val	Gln	Ala	Gly	Leu
370						375					380				
Pro	Tyr	Ala	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gln	Pro	Val	Tyr	Ile	Val
385					390					395					400
Ala	Asp	Gly	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ala	Gly	Val	Glu	Glu	His	Leu	Gln	Ser	Gly
				405					410					415	
Lys	Leu	Asn	Gly	Gln	Thr	Thr	Pro	Ile	Asp	Val	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ser	Gln
			420					425					430		
Asn	Glu	Ile	Gln	Gly	Phe	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ser	His	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ala
			435				440					445			
Thr	Val	Ser	Thr	Thr	Gly	Val	Val	Ser	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ile	Ser	His	His
			450			455					460				
Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln
465					470					475					480
Gln	His	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	His	Pro	Gly	Asp	Ile	Val	Ser	Ala	Ala
				485					490					495	

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Gly Val Gly Ser Thr Gly Ser Ile Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Gln Gln Gln	500	505	510
Gln Gln Gln Gln Leu Ile Ser Ile Lys Arg Glu Pro Glu Asp Leu Arg	515	520	525
Lys Asp Pro Lys Asn Gly Asn Ile Ala Gly Ala Ala Thr Ala Asn Gly	530	535	540
Pro Gly Ser Val Ile Thr Gln Lys Ser Phe Asp Tyr Thr Glu Leu Cys	545	550	555
Gln Pro Gly Thr Leu Ile Asp Ala Asn Gly Ser Ile Pro Val Ser Val	565	570	575
Asn Ser Ile Gln Gln Arg Thr Ala Val His Gly Ser Gln Asn Ser Pro	580	585	590
Thr Thr Ser Leu Val Asp Thr Ser Thr Asn Gly Ser Thr Arg Ser Arg	595	600	605
Pro Trp His Asp Phe Gly Arg Gln Asn Asp Ala Asp Lys Ile Gln Ile	610	615	620
Pro Lys Ile Phe Thr Asn Val Gly Phe Arg Tyr His Leu Glu Ser Pro	625	630	635
Ile Ser Ser Ser Gln Arg Arg Glu Asp Asp Arg Ile Thr Tyr Ile Asn	645	650	655
Lys Gly Gln Phe Tyr Gly Ile Thr Leu Glu Tyr Val His Asp Ala Glu	660	665	670
Lys Pro Ile Lys Asn Thr Thr Val Lys Ser Val Ile Met Leu Met Phe	675	680	685
Arg Glu Glu Lys Ser Pro Glu Asp Glu Ile Lys Ala Trp Gln Phe Trp	690	695	700
His Ser Arg Gln His Ser Val Lys Gln Arg Ile Leu Asp Ala Asp Thr	705	710	715
Lys Asn Ser Val Gly Leu Val Gly Cys Ile Glu Glu Val Ser His Asn	725	730	735
Ala Ile Ala Val Tyr Trp Asn Pro Leu Glu Ser Ser Ala Lys Ile Asn	740	745	750
Ile Ala Val Gln Cys Leu Ser Thr Asp Phe Ser Ser Gln Lys Gly Gly	755	760	765
Leu Pro Leu His Val Gln Ile Asp Thr Phe Glu Asp Pro Arg Asp Thr	770	775	780
Ala Val Phe His Arg Gly Tyr Cys Gln Ile Lys Val Phe Cys Asp Lys	785	790	795
			800

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Gly Ala Glu Arg Lys Thr Arg Asp Glu Glu Arg Arg Ala Ala Lys Arg
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Lys Met Thr Ala Thr Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Asp Glu Leu Tyr His Pro
820 825 830

Val Thr Asp Arg Ser Glu Phe Tyr Gly Met Gln Asp Phe Ala Lys Pro
835 840 845

Pro Val Leu Phe Ser Pro Ala Glu Asp Met Glu Lys Val Gly Gln Leu
850 855 860

Gly Ile Gly Ala Ala Thr Gly Met Thr Phe Asn Pro Leu Ser Asn Gly
865 870 875 880

Asn Ser Asn Ser Asn Ser His Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser Phe Tyr Gly His
885 890 895

Glu Thr Asp Ser Pro Asp Leu Lys Gly Ala Ser Pro Phe Leu Leu His
900 905 910

Gly Gln Lys Val Ala Thr Pro Thr Leu Lys Phe His Asn His Phe Pro
915 920 925

Pro Asp Met Gln Thr Asp Lys Lys Asp His Ile Leu Asp Gln Asn Met
930 935 940

Leu Thr Ser Thr Pro Leu Thr Asp Phe Gly Pro Pro Met Lys Arg Gly
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Arg Met Thr Pro Pro Thr Ser Glu Arg Val Met Leu Tyr Val Arg Gln
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Glu Asn Glu Glu Val Tyr Thr Pro Leu His Val Val Pro Pro Thr Thr
980 985 990

Ile Gly Leu Leu Asn Ala Ile Glu Asn Lys Tyr Lys Ile Ser Thr Thr
995 1000 1005

Ser Ile Asn Asn Ile Tyr Arg Thr Asn Lys Lys Gly Ile Thr Ala
1010 1015 1020

Lys Ile Asp Asp Asp Met Ile Ser Phe Tyr Cys Asn Glu Asp Ile
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<213> artificial sequence

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<400> 23
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<210> 30
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<400> 30
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cccatccttc aataacagca acca 84

<210> 34
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<213> Drosophila

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Gly Asn Asp Ser Asn Val Ile Lys Thr Glu Ala Asp Ile Tyr Glu Asp
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His Lys Lys His Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Gly Ser

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<212> PRT

<213> Drosophila

<400> 37

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35 40 45

Ser Asp Ala Ser Leu Ser Pro Ile Gln Gln Gly Ser Gly Gly His Ser
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Gly Gly Gly Asn Thr Asn Ser Ser Pro Leu Ala Pro Asn Gly Val Pro
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Ala Thr Met Thr Asn Val Asn Val Leu Asp Leu His Thr Asp Asn Ser
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Lys Leu Tyr Asp Lys Glu Ala Val Phe Ile Tyr Glu Thr Pro Lys Val
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Val Met Pro Ala Asp Gly Gly Gly Gly Asn Asn Ser Asp Glu Gly His
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Ala Ile Asp Ala Arg Ile Ala Ala Gln Met Gly Asn Gln Ala Gln Gln
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Glu Phe Asp Glu Asn Gln Ile Ile Arg Val Val Gly Pro Asn Gly Glu
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Gln Gln Gln Ile Ile Ser Arg Glu Ile Ile Asn Gly Glu His His Ile
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Leu Ser Arg Asn Glu Ala Gly Glu His Ile Leu Thr Arg Ile Val Ser
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Tyr Asn Gln Ala Gln Lys Met Asn Asn Asp His Gly Gln Ala Val Tyr
245 250 255

Gln Thr Ser Pro Leu Pro Leu Asp Ala Ser Val Leu His Tyr Ser Gly
260 265 270

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Phe	Asn	Pro	Leu	Ser	Asn	Gly	Asn	Ser	Asn	Ser	Asn	Ser	His	Ser	
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1295						1300					1305			
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gtgcaacagt	gtctgtccag	taggagataa	gtctcgtttc	cgctccccctg	cttatgctat	5280
gaccttaggt	ccagggcaag	tatgagttac	cgaatctatc	tattaggtgc	atctaacgaa	5340
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ggcttaagcg	ttttacttgt	tgaatataaa	gtgtaaaatt	atttttgaaa	aaaaaaaaacc	5460

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atccccctctg ttatgtataa ttaggatctc tgtacac 5557

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<211> 1331

<212> PRT

<213> Drosophila

<400> 39

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1 5 10 15Ser Leu Ser Gly His Ala His Gly His Gly His Ala His Gln Leu His
20 25 30Gln His Thr His Ser Arg Leu Gly Val Gly Val Gly Val Gly Ile Leu
35 40 45Ser Asp Ala Ser Leu Ser Pro Ile Gln Gln Gly Ser Gly Gly His Ser
50 55 60Gly Gly Gly Asn Thr Asn Ser Ser Pro Leu Ala Pro Asn Gly Val Pro
65 70 75 80Leu Leu Thr Thr Met His Arg Ser Pro Asp Ser Pro Gln Pro Glu Leu
85 90 95Ala Thr Met Thr Asn Val Asn Val Leu Asp Leu His Thr Asp Asn Ser
100 105 110Lys Leu Tyr Asp Lys Glu Ala Val Phe Ile Tyr Glu Thr Pro Lys Val
115 120 125Val Met Pro Ala Asp Gly Gly Gly Gly Asn Asn Ser Asp Glu Gly His
130 135 140Ala Ile Asp Ala Arg Ile Ala Ala Gln Met Gly Asn Gln Ala Gln Gln
145 150 155 160Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Thr Glu His Gln Pro Leu Ala Lys Ile
165 170 175Glu Phe Asp Glu Asn Gln Ile Ile Arg Val Val Gly Pro Asn Gly Glu
180 185 190Gln Gln Gln Ile Ile Ser Arg Glu Ile Ile Asn Gly Glu His His Ile
195 200 205Leu Ser Arg Asn Glu Ala Gly Glu His Ile Leu Thr Arg Ile Val Ser
210 215 220Asp Pro Ser Lys Leu Met Pro Asn Asp Asn Ala Val Ala Thr Ala Met
225 230 235 240

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Tyr Asn Gln Ala Gln Lys Met Asn Asn Asp His Gly Gln Ala Val Tyr
 245 250 255
 Gln Thr Ser Pro Leu Pro Leu Asp Ala Ser Val Leu His Tyr Ser Gly
 260 265 270
 Gly Asn Asp Ser Asn Val Ile Lys Thr Glu Ala Asp Ile Tyr Glu Asp
 275 280 285
 His Lys Lys His Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Gly Ser
 290 295 300
 Ile Ile Tyr Thr Thr Ser Asp Pro Asn Gly Val Asn Val Lys Gln Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Pro His Leu Thr Val Pro Gln Lys Leu Asp Pro Asp Leu Tyr Gln Ala
 325 330 335
 Asp Lys His Ile Asp Leu Ile Tyr Asn Asp Gly Ser Lys Thr Val Ile
 340 345 350
 Tyr Ser Thr Thr Asp Gln Lys Ser Leu Glu Ile Tyr Ser Gly Gly Asp
 355 360 365
 Ile Gly Ser Leu Val Ser Asp Gly Gln Val Val Val Gln Ala Gly Leu
 370 375 380
 Pro Tyr Ala Thr Thr Thr Gly Ala Gly Gly Gln Pro Val Tyr Ile Val
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Asp Gly Ala Leu Pro Ala Gly Val Glu Glu His Leu Gln Ser Gly
 405 410 415
 Lys Leu Asn Gly Gln Thr Thr Pro Ile Asp Val Ser Gly Leu Ser Gln
 420 425 430
 Asn Glu Ile Gln Gly Phe Leu Leu Gly Ser His Pro Ser Ser Ser Ala
 435 440 445
 Thr Val Ser Thr Thr Gly Val Val Ser Thr Thr Thr Ile Ser His His
 450 455 460
 Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln
 465 470 475 480
 Gln His Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln His Pro Gly Asp Ile Val Ser Ala Ala
 485 490 495
 Gly Val Gly Ser Thr Gly Ser Ile Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Gln Gln Gln
 500 505 510
 Gln Gln Gln Gln Leu Ile Ser Ile Lys Arg Glu Pro Glu Asp Leu Arg
 515 520 525
 Lys Asp Pro Lys Asn Gly Asn Ile Ala Gly Ala Ala Thr Ala Asn Gly

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530	535	540
Pro Gly Ser Val Ile Thr Gln Lys Ile Leu His Val Asp Ala Pro Thr 545	550	555
Ala Ser Glu Ala Asp Arg Pro Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Asn Ser 565	570	575
Thr Glu Asn Thr Glu Ser Asp Ser Gln Ser Val Ser Gly Ser Glu Ser 580	585	590
Gly Ser Pro Gly Ala Arg Thr Thr Ala Thr Leu Glu Met Tyr Ala Thr 595	600	605
Thr Gly Gly Thr Gln Ile Tyr Leu Gln Thr Ser His Pro Ser Thr Ala 610	615	620
Ser Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Gly Gly 625	630	635
Gly Val Ser Met Gln Ala Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Gly Pro Tyr Ile Thr 645	650	655
Ala Asn Asp Tyr Gly Met Tyr Thr Ala Ser Arg Leu Pro Pro Gly Pro 660	665	670
Pro Pro Thr Ser Thr Thr Thr Phe Ile Ala Glu Pro Ser Tyr Tyr Arg 675	680	685
Glu Tyr Phe Ala Pro Asp Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Val Pro Ala Ser Thr 690	695	700
Arg Ser Leu Tyr Gly Asp Val Asp Val Ser Val Ser Gln Pro Gly Gly 705	710	715
Val Val Thr Tyr Glu Gly Arg Phe Ala Gly Ser Val Pro Pro Pro Ala 725	730	735
Thr Thr Thr Val Leu Thr Ser Val His His His Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln 740	745	750
Gln Gln Gln Gln His Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln His His Gln 755	760	765
Gln Gln Gln His His Ser Gln Asp Gly Lys Ser Asn Gly Gly Ala Thr 770	775	780
Pro Leu Tyr Ala Lys Ala Ile Thr Ala Ala Gly Leu Thr Val Asp Leu 785	790	795
Pro Ser Pro Asp Ser Gly Ile Gly Thr Asp Ala Ile Thr Pro Arg Asp 805	810	815
Gln Thr Asn Ile Gln Gln Ser Phe Asp Tyr Thr Glu Leu Cys Gln Pro 820	825	830

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Gly Thr Leu Ile Asp Ala Asn Gly Ser Ile Pro Val Ser Val Asn Ser
835 840 845

Ile Gln Gln Arg Thr Ala Val His Gly Ser Gln Asn Ser Pro Thr Thr
850 855 860

Ser Leu Val Asp Thr Ser Thr Asn Gly Ser Thr Arg Ser Arg Pro Trp
865 870 875 880

His Asp Phe Gly Arg Gln Asn Asp Ala Asp Lys Ile Gln Ile Pro Lys
885 890 895

Ile Phe Thr Asn Val Gly Phe Arg Tyr His Leu Glu Ser Pro Ile Ser
900 905 910

Ser Ser Gln Arg Arg Glu Asp Asp Arg Ile Thr Tyr Ile Asn Lys Gly
915 920 925

Gln Phe Tyr Gly Ile Thr Leu Glu Tyr Val His Asp Ala Glu Lys Pro
930 935 940

Ile Lys Asn Thr Thr Val Lys Ser Val Ile Met Leu Met Phe Arg Glu
945 950 955 960

Glu Lys Ser Pro Glu Asp Glu Ile Lys Ala Trp Gln Phe Trp His Ser
965 970 975

Arg Gln His Ser Val Lys Gln Arg Ile Leu Asp Ala Asp Thr Lys Asn
980 985 990

Ser Val Gly Leu Val Gly Cys Ile Glu Glu Val Ser His Asn Ala Ile
995 1000 1005

Ala Val Tyr Trp Asn Pro Leu Glu Ser Ser Ala Lys Ile Asn Ile
1010 1015 1020

Ala Val Gln Cys Leu Ser Thr Asp Phe Ser Ser Gln Lys Gly Gly
1025 1030 1035

Leu Pro Leu His Val Gln Ile Asp Thr Phe Glu Asp Pro Arg Asp
1040 1045 1050

Thr Ala Val Phe His Arg Gly Tyr Cys Gln Ile Lys Val Phe Cys
1055 1060 1065

Asp Lys Gly Ala Glu Arg Lys Thr Arg Asp Glu Glu Arg Arg Ala

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1070		1075		1080
Ala Lys	Arg Lys Met Thr	Ala Thr Gly Arg Lys	Lys Leu Asp Glu	
1085		1090	1095	
Leu Tyr	His Pro Val Thr	Asp Arg Ser Glu Phe	Tyr Gly Met Gln	
1100		1105	1110	
Asp Phe	Ala Lys Pro Pro Val	Leu Phe Ser Pro	Ala Glu Asp Met	
1115		1120	1125	
Glu Lys	Val Gly Gln Leu Gly	Ile Gly Ala Ala Thr	Gly Met Thr	
1130		1135	1140	
Phe Asn	Pro Leu Ser Asn Gly	Asn Ser Asn Ser	Asn Ser His Ser	
1145		1150	1155	
Ser Leu	Gln Ser Phe Tyr Gly	His Glu Thr Asp	Ser Pro Asp Leu	
1160		1165	1170	
Lys Gly	Ala Ser Pro Phe Leu	Leu His Gly Gln Lys	Val Ala Thr	
1175		1180	1185	
Pro Thr	Leu Lys Phe His Asn	His Phe Pro Pro	Asp Met Gln Thr	
1190		1195	1200	
Asp Lys	Lys Asp His Ile Leu	Asp Gln Asn Met	Leu Thr Ser Thr	
1205		1210	1215	
Pro Leu	Thr Asp Phe Gly Pro	Pro Met Lys Arg	Gly Arg Met Thr	
1220		1225	1230	
Pro Pro	Thr Ser Glu Arg Val	Met Leu Tyr Val	Arg Gln Glu Asn	
1235		1240	1245	
Glu Glu	Val Tyr Thr Pro Leu	His Val Val Pro	Pro Thr Thr Ile	
1250		1255	1260	
Gly Leu	Leu Asn Ala Ile Glu	Asn Lys Tyr Lys	Ile Ser Thr Thr	
1265		1270	1275	
Ser Ile	Asn Asn Ile Tyr Arg	Thr Asn Lys Lys	Gly Ile Thr Ala	

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	1280						1285								1290
Lys	Ile	Asp	Asp	Asp	Met	Ile	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Cys	Asn	Glu	Asp	Ile	
	1295						1300					1305			
Phe	Leu	Leu	Glu	Val	Gln	Gln	Ile	Glu	Asp	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Asp	Val	
	1310						1315					1320			
Thr	Leu	Thr	Glu	Leu	Pro	Asn	Gln								
	1325						1330								

DATED this twenty-second day of August 2002.

Melbourne Health

by DAVIES COLLISION CAVE

Patent Attorneys for the Applicant

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